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ABSTRACT

A description is provided of Williamsport Area Community College's (WACC's) South American Field Experience program, a travel/study program for faculty and staff designed to provide a variety of learning experiences through a three week trip to Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. Chapter I presents an overview of the development of the project, including information on WACC's past achievements in infusing an international dimension into its curriculum and staff development activities, corporate sponsorship for the project, participant selection and profiles, staff development planning, and publicity. Chapter II presents the participants' action plans for the trip. The development of these plans involved examining the itinerary, learning as much as possible about the places to be visited, and establishing goals to be accomplished during the trip. Chapter III consists of entries from a field journal kept as a record of the team's activities. Finally, Chapter IV includes a brief report from each participant summarizing the extent to which they achieved their planned objectives. Appendixes contain the itinerary and course outlines. (AJL)

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SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE
AN INITIATIVE IN
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The Implementation Journal
for the
South American Field Experience

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William J. Martin
Dean of Student Services
Williamsport Area Community College
November 1988

JC 890 092

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In Memoriam

On March 18, 1987, The Williamsport Area Community College lost a great friend and benefactor in the person of James E. Short. Individually and through Jesco Athletic Company, Jim was a strong supporter of the College in general and international education in particular. He played a major role in the development of the College's first international travel study program to the British Isles in 1986. His leadership and generosity are sadly missed. This volume is dedicated to his memory.

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Chapter I

Project Development

The international component of Williamsport Area Community College's mission has initiated a variety of activities that have enhanced the College's overall operation in a number of arenas. During the past several years, curriculum modifications have served to add an international dimension to a number of programs of study. The College has consciously sought to provide education from this global perspective as part of the preparation for eventual employment that serves as the educational goal for most of its students.

In the area of staff development, Williamsport has an especially rich recent history. The most ambitious project to date had been the British Isles Field Experience through which twenty staff members spent approximately three weeks in Ireland and the United Kingdom in 1986. That same summer witnessed the College's first Fullbright award that gave Dean of Educational Advancement, Dr. James Rice, the opportunity for summer study in India. Early in 1988, three staff members met with British counterparts at Mid Kent College, near London to study manufacturing techniques. This trip to Mid Kent College holds promise of fostering a reciprocal visit to Williamsport as well as future faculty and student exchanges.

Relations with other colleges that add to the international component of Williamsport's operation include involvement with an enlarged Educational Partners for International Cooperation (EPIC), which the College's president, Dr. Robert L. Breuder, helped to found in 1981. Since 1981, the College has enrolled foreign students from a variety of countries. It was awarded a Penn PaCIE grant for international education in 1985 and served as a staff development agent for personnel from Suriname. Then in fall 1987, the College approved a relationship with the J. F. Kennedy Institute in Tokyo, making Williamsport one of several two-year colleges in a consortium to serve Japanese exchange students.

Through the British Isles Field Experience, Williamsport gained a reputation among two-year colleges for its expertise in international staff development. Typical of this recognition is the featuring of that travel study program in AACJC's International Education Briefs. The Implementation Manual from that project was publicized in a computer network by AACJC and is included in ERIC.

To enhance the international awareness of the faculty and staff, the College's president, Dr. Robert L. Breuder, has committed to lead a group abroad every two years. The British Isles Field Experience was the first such venture, and the second travel/study program was scheduled for South America.

Planning began on the South American Field Experience (S.A.F.E.) in fall 1986 with the preliminary identification of target areas, some financial development, and the preparation of a staff development planning format. The Consortium for International Education in Irvine, California, was engaged to develop the itinerary.

South America was selected as the site for the second travel/study program for a number of reasons. It represented a counterpoint to the British Isles in terms of the travel logistics. It was also a comparative bargain for budget conscious administrators faced with a weak dollar abroad. South America was also relatively quiet in terms of political activism. As a potential market, our southern neighbors are achieving increasing importance for American businesses and industries. A great cultural diversity awaited the traveler, and enriching experiences could be arranged for a variety of staff members. Finally, the chance to study emerging cultures made a tour of South America a potentially rewarding undertaking for the College.

The program was designed to provide an array of diverse experiences within the time provided. The four countries finally selected offered an excellent view of South American nations, and the itinerary included visits to sites and attractions of interest to each of the persons who comprised the team despite their heterogeneous backgrounds.

A balance was achieved between the inclusion of structured activities and open time to permit pursuit of individual interests. This arrangement facilitated a central core of shared experiences accented by personal choice activities. The itinerary for the S.A.F.E. is included in Appendix A.

Corporate Project Sponsorship

As was the case with the British Isles Field Experience, it was decided to underwrite the cost of this travel/study program through sources outside the College's operating budget. No public funds were employed for the project.

The executive director of The Williamsport Area Community College Foundation and the dean of student services were assigned by the president to develop the funding. Corporate contributions were solicited over a two-year period to finance the project. Major corporate sponsors were recruited at a minimum participation rate of $2,500.

When the final development campaign was completed, nearly $52,000 had been raised through corporate contributions, unrestricted gifts, and interest income. In addition, each participant contributed $300 to the project. Team members were also responsible for paying all costs not included in the package, such as most meals.

The following corporate sponsors participated in the project.

Jersey Shore Steel Company
Box 5055
South Avis, PA 17721

Jersey Shore Steel Company manufactures a variety of steel products including light steel angles. Mr. John A. Schultz is president of Jersey Shore Steel Company and a member of the Williamsport Area Community College Foundation's Board of Directors. The company and its president have long been ardent supporters of the College.

Jesco Athletic Company
316 Rose Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

Jesco manufactures athletic apparel for sale in the United States and abroad. Jesco has been most active in supporting and promoting College programs. James E. Short served on The Williamsport Area Community College Foundation's Board of Directors and as vice president of the Foundation until his death on March 18, 1987. Mrs. Sally Short has been a true friend to the College and a generous contributor to the Foundation.

Montour Auto Service Company
112 Broad Street
Montoursville, PA 17754

Mr. Richard DeWald is president of Montour Auto Service Company. Montour Auto provides heating services to both industrial and residential clientele in the Commonwealth. Montour Auto Service Company--specifically Mr. DeWald--is a generous community leader and a strong supporter of the Williamsport Area Community College and the Foundation.

Pickelner Fuel Oil Company
Box 1537
Williamsport, PA 17701

Pickelner Fuel Oil Company offers York products to the community for both industrial and home heating purposes. Mr. William Pickelner is president and owner of Pickelner Fuel Oil Company and an active supporter of international education--he believes this type of education will help broaden our students and enlighten our community. Bill is currently a director on the Williamsport Area Community College Foundation's Board, serves on the executive committee and was past president of the Foundation in 1983 and 1984. The College Trustees presented Mr. Pickelner the Trustees' Community Service Award for his commitment to the College at the College's commencement exercises in 1981/82.

Shearson Lehman Hutton, Inc.
49 East Fourth Street
Williamsport, PA 17701

The Williamsport branch of this international brokerage firm has been, through the activities of its first vice president, active in a number of College projects. Shearson Lehman Hutton employs approximately 30,000 persons worldwide. Peyton McDonald, vice president at Shearson Lehman Hutton, has taken a leadership role at The Williamsport Area Community College Foundation, serving as president of the Foundation in 1985 and 1986. He currently holds a position on the executive committee of the Foundation. Mr. McDonald was also awarded the College Trustees' Community Service Award during the 1986/87 academic year.

Participant Selection and Profiles

Selection of the persons who would participate in the project was the prerogative of the College president. In mid-February, contacts with faculty and staff members began, and invitations were extended. By early March, a team of 20 persons was designated.

Selection for the travel/study program had come to be viewed as a recognition for exemplary past service. While important, performance was not the sole criterion for selection. To operate efficiently, the group required a certain balance among positions, disciplinary specialties, and technical versus general educational background. Persons were also selected on the basis of potential for expanding international education opportunities at the College. Needless to say, some capable and deserving individuals were unable to accept the invitation.

Each member was requested to prepare a personal profile. These are included below for the 20 members of the South American Field Experience team:

Dr. William J. Martin
Dean of Student Services
Years with the College: 5
Years of related experience: 14
Previous international experience: Traveled extensively in the Caribbean and Mexico during the past eight years. In 1986, he was a member of the British Isles Field Experience travel/study group to England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

Ms. Suzann L. Bennett
Coordinator of Food Service Programs
Years with the College: 4
Years of related experience: 14
Previous international experience: none

Mr. Dennis Fink
Assistant Professor of Horticulture
Years with the College: 14
Years of related experience: 18
Previous international experience: Travel: Sidney, Australia; Bangkok, Thailand; Tokyo and Yokoto, Japan; Saint Croix, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Da Nang, Dong Ho, Quang Tri Ka Shan, Hue, South Vietnam; Nuevo Laredo, Mexico; Singapore, Malaysia.

Ms. Kate D. Hickey
Director, Learning Resources Center
Years with the College: 5
Years of related experience: 9
Previous international experience: 1963, trip to England, Paris, and Switzerland; 1978, three week trip to London; 1983-84, hosted American Field Service (AFS) exchange student from Italy.

Ms. Sharon K. Hitesman
Coordinator of Career Exploration in Nontraditional Occupations
Years with the College: 3
Years of related experience: 1.5
Previous international experience: Travel to Canada

Dr. Ralph A. Horne
Director, Construction Technology
Years with the College: 5
Years of related experience: 5
Previous international experience: Served with the U.S. Navy for two years in Republic of China and one year in Japan

Ms. Rae Ann Karichner
Associate Professor, Dental Hygiene
Years with the College: 10
Years of related experience: 2
Previous international experience: none

Ms. Carol F. Kaufman
Coordinator of Continuing Professional and Technical Education Program
Years with the College: 9
Years of related experience: 0
Previous international experience: Several trips to Canada; London, Ontario; Toronto and the Thousand Islands.

Ms. Diana L. Kuhns
Acting Director of Developmental Studies/ACT101
Coordinator of Tutoring (asst. professor rank)
Years with the College: 12
Years of related experience: 4
Previous international experience: none

Mr. Phillip D. Landers
Associate Professor, Business Administration
Years with the College: 20
Years of related experience:
Previous international experience: None, other than hosting students/visitors from foreign countries for periods up to four weeks. Students/visitors were from Spain, Nigeria, Sweden, South Africa, Kenya, Denmark, Great Britain, Germany and Norway.

Mr. J. Thomas Livingstone
Asst. Professor, Machine Shop
Years with the College: 6
Years of related experience: 7
Previous international experience: Spent junior year (1972-73) at University of Barcelona in Spain; worked one month in Honduras for Church World Service, January, 1975. In addition, was a volunteer translator for Wells County Migrant Ministry, Fall 1974, in Indiana; and, for Delaware County Welfare Department, Indiana.

Mr. James E. Logue
Associate Professor of English
Years with the College: 22
Years of related experience: 10
Previous international experience: Study abroad: Italy, 1968, 4 months; 1972, 3 months; 1974, 2 months; 1978, 5 months; 1981, 5 months. Travel: England 1971, 1975, 1982; Austria, 1976; Ireland, 1980.

Ms. Barbara J. Osenkarski
Instructor, Surgical Technology
Years with the College: 2 1/2
Years of related experience: 17
Previous international experience: none

Dr. James P. Rice
Dean for Institutional Advancement
Years with the College: 4
Years of related experience: 10
Previous international experience: Spent two years in Korea with the Peace Corps; two years in Japan teaching English; traveled through Europe; spent six weeks in India on a Fulbright Award.

Mr. Ronald L Rock
Professor, Business Administration
Years with the College: 17
Years of related experience: 12
Previous international experience: Stationed at Sangley Point, Philippine Islands, for 18 months; traveled to Hong Kong, Guam, and other smaller islands

Mr. Richard M. Sarginger
Instructor, Building Construction Technology
Years with the College: 3 1/2
Years of related experience: 7
Previous international experience: none

Mr. Chester D. Schuman
Director of Admissions
Years with the College: 13
Years of related experience: 2
Previous international experience: Traveled to France, Switzerland, Austria, West Germany and Spain.

Ms. Barbara N. Sims
Coordinator of Occupational Therapy Assistant Program
Years with the College: 3
Years of related experience: 12
Previous international experience: Traveled to Canada and to Tijuana, Mexico.

Mr. Ronald E. Thompson
Professor, Biology
Years with the College: 23
Years of related experience: 4
Previous international experience: Two weeks in Mexico collecting trip for Kansas State College, in 1963. Traveled many times to Canada, most often to Montreal.

Mr. Thomas A. Zimmerman
Assistant Professor, Human Services/Social Sciences
Years with the College: 3 1/2 full time
Years of related experience: 14
Previous international experience: Travel to Canada

In addition to the Williamsport team, two representatives of Oakland Community College, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, Richard and Nancy Thompson also participated in the travel/study program. Richard is vice president for academic and student affairs, and Nancy is a laboratory technician in the chemistry department at Oakland Community College which is a sister institution in the EPIC group.

Staff Development Planning

The preparation of the project turned to the staff development phase and was supervised by the dean of student services. The purpose was to prepare the team for the travel/study program so that the experience could personally rewarding and professionally enriching.

The Center for Lifelong Education, the College's non-credit programming office, was given responsibility for developing a seminar which would acquaint the team members with various aspects of South American culture. Weekly sessions featured guest speakers who were natives of or recent visitors to the countries on the itinerary. Audio visual media were also procured and placed in the College Library for individual or small group viewing. A special reserve book section was made available to the team members, and the library also produced a list of journal articles on South America. Appendix B includes the outline of the non-credit courses for the team members.

The advanced preparation was particularly important for team members who wished to use unstructured time on the trip to pursue activities of personal interest which require advanced preparation. For example, many team members desired to visit colleges or other facilities and needed to make advanced arrangements. Planning for such activities was the responsibility of each individual.

Publicity

Newspaper articles on the travel/study program were featured in both the Williamsport Sun-Gazette and The Grit. Both were developed in response to the College's press release. A reporter from the Harrisburg Patriot interviewed College personnel as a follow-up to the press release. All articles are included in Appendix C.

Chapter II

Participant Action Plans

As a prerequisite to participation, each team member was required to develop an action plan for the travel study program. This involved examining the itinerary, learning as much as possible regarding the places to be visited and establishing goals to be accomplished during the trip. All preliminary preparation was accomplished by the individual team members in conjunction with the President and Dean of Student Services. Each person's plan consisted of a series of objectives which were to be accomplished during the travel study program. These objectives were perceived to be either personally or professionally developmental in nature and thus benefit the College.

In setting such goals, it was necessary to accommodate a number of parameters in the itinerary from which team members were not permitted to deviate. This meant that individual activities had to be scheduled during unstructured time primarily available in Cuzco, Machu Picchu, Iquitos, Santiago, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo, Iguazu, and Rio de Janeiro. Such plans were subject to travel schedules and hours of operation for sites selected for visits. Limitations arose as unstructured time was scheduled primarily in the evening.

The background of the team member was a major factor in the facility with which objectives could be set and achieved. For example, a great deal of biology, agriculture, architecture, and history was included as a part of the planned activities in the itinerary. Staff members from these areas had a multitude of opportunities to set and achieve objectives. Interests in culinary or sociological pursuits could be accommodated with great ease and frequency. On the other hand, more effort was required because less structured opportunity arose for persons in health or machine tool fields.

Counter to these planned activities and objectives were the unanticipated opportunities that developed as the travel/study program progressed. Despite the rigorous preparation that took place, it is fair to say that the most enriching aspects of the program were those sights and occurrences which were serendipitous.

The plan of objectives for each team member follows.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Dr. William J. Martin

College Position: Dean of Student Services

1. To provide overall direction for the team.
2. To coordinate staff development and follow-up activities.
3. To investigate programming opportunities for the College with other similar institutions and with international student populations upon return.
4. To record all activities in a field journal for subsequent internal and external publication.
5. To examine the information flow and authoritative structure in representative South American public organizations.
6. To further develop my use of the Spanish language.
7. To study the history of each country visited with emphasis on the following three periods: Pre-Columbian, Colonial and Revolutionary.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Suzann L. Bennett

College Position: Coordinator of Food Service Program

During my field experience in South America, I will study menus, cuisine, food production methods and equipment, restaurant decor and dining room procedures in the hospitality field. I also hope to see cocoa trees and the production used to extract the seeds and dry them for shipping. I also would like to see a coffee plantation. I am looking forward to tasting and studying fresh fruits and vegetables typical of Brazil, Peru, Chile, and Argentina. The opportunity to experience many different kinds of cuisine will add new dimensions and depth to my culinary knowledge. To help meet these objectives, I plan to do the following:

1. Lima — Visit and/or dine at various restaurants and study restaurant design and dining room layout.
2. Santiago — Visit seafood warehouses.
3. Buenos Aires — (Beef country) Study beef preparation, collect recipes, learn about beverages and desserts.
4. Iguazu Falls — Visit the Hotel International on the edge of the Falls.
5. Sao Paulo — Study menu design, dining room service, and corporation catering.
6. Rio de Janeiro Brazilians are natural gourmets. Thus, I would like to study native food as influenced by Portuguese and African origins and visit lunch bars and places serving European teas.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Dennis E. Fink

College Position: Instructor, Horticulture

In looking over our itinerary, it became obvious to me very quickly that there is a tremendous diversity in South America. That diversity is not just from the social/economic cross section of its people, but also its climate, topography, and the natural ecosystems of its indigenous plant life. South American's plant life is the most diverse in the western hemisphere, if not in the world. South America seems to have it all, from unexplored tropical rain forests to the driest deserts in the world, from its cosmopolitan cities to its extensive alpine terrain. I feel that the South American Field Experience will be a thoroughly educational and personally enriching experience, not only to me, but also my future students. The following are my educational and personal goals for the South American Field Experience:

1. To record environmental conditions, especially light intensities present in the understory plant ecosystem found in the Peruvian Amazon basin.

2. To observe and photograph indigenous plant species found in tropical South America which are used in the United States as interior plantscape plants

3. To categorize the information and slides on the observed tropical plants so I can demonstrate to my students why interior plants from high light areas of the world must be acclimatized.

4. To observe and photograph various styles of landscapes and landscape construction techniques used in South America and relate their designs to examples I use in my classroom and lab experiences.

5. To visit various botanical gardens and arboreta to expand my knowledge of new ornamental plant cultivars which may be used here in the United States.

6. To photograph various malls and public places which are interiorscaped to formulate new ideas on how tropical plants are being used in South America for plantscaping.

7. To visit and photograph flower shops, garden centers, and plant production areas to observe how plants and flowers are used in South America and how plant material is prepared for shipment to the United States.

8. To try to develop possible contacts which may lead to co-op experiences or possible employment opportunities for our students.

9. To visit colleges or technical schools in South America which may have horticulture programs and observe their techniques in teaching various horticulture related subjects.

10. To experience personally the culture of South America so that I may relate those experiences to both my professional and personal life and, therefore, promote a better understanding of the world in which we live.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Kate D. Hickey

College Position: Director of Learning Resources Center

My objectives for the South American Field Experience are as follows:

1. To increase my general knowledge in history, archaeology, world culture, and natural history, as well as Latin American art, music, cuisine, and popular culture, in order to become a more effective reference librarian.

2. To expand my professional knowledge in librarianship by touring several large libraries in the major cities we will visit, comparing library systems and viewing bibliographic treasures. These libraries have been identified by staff from the International Division of the American Library Association.

3. To explore personal interests:

    A. Archaeology: To pursue, particularly during our Peruvian travels, an interest in the native cultures of America,

    B. Zoology: To observe and learn about South American birds and animals with the help of Ronald Thompson, biology professor.

4. To promote international education by absorbing very different cultures and by bringing this "world view" back to Williamsport. To establish professional library contacts which may prove sources of future exchanges.

5. To work with other College travelers in supporting their field experience goals and objectives through the provision of related information services.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Sharon K. Hitesman

College Position: Coordinator, Career Exploration in Nontraditional Occupations

My objectives for the South American Travel/Study Experience are as follows:

1. To experience the differences in gender roles in the countries visited in order to create a knowledge base to be incorporated into presentations made through The College's Sex Equity Project, Career Exploration in Nontraditional Occupations.
2. To become familiar with women's roles, specifically in the area of occupations, within each South American site visited in order to create a comparison to the traditional female occupations within the United States.
3. To more fully develop my personal interest in the Inca Empire as well as increase my knowledge of Incan civilization through visitation to the ruins at Machu Picchu and Cuzco.
4. To develop a personal philosophy of the significance of international education and how it applies to me as an individual, as an employee of the College, and as a member of the community.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Dr. Ralph A. Horne

College Position: Director of Construction Technology

My objectives for the South American Field Experience are as follows:

1. To develop a 35mm color slide journal record of the field experience that includes a written narration of the trip that is suitable for presentation to the College Community. Upon return from the trip, I plan to work with Fred Gilmour to produce a finished version which includes pre-recorded narration and music from each of the countries visited during the trip.
2. To study architecture and construction in each country during the trip. Color slides and additional information will be provided to the construction faculty for use in the Building Construction Technology program.
3. To gain an improved perspective of the economic, social, educational, and governmental structure in South America in order to provide leadership in furthering the international education initiative at the College.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Rae Ann Karichner

College Position: Associate Professor, Dental Hygiene

My goals for the South American Field Experience are as follows:

1. To be able to visit and interact with the dentist and staff at a general practitioner's office as well as one of the dental specialties.
2. To be able to make a contact with an international representative of their local Dental Hygienists Association.
3. To increase my historical and cultural knowledge of Latin America.
4. To compare and contrast the roles of the South American woman to those in the United States.
5. To compare and contrast the style of music and dance to the style presently found in the United States.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Carol F. Kaufman

College Position: Coordinator of Continuing Professional and Technical Education Programs

Having been a lifelong education professional for over seven years, I am naturally open to any life experience that will enrich my perspective on my occupation, my avocational interests, and my personal life. My objectives in traveling with my fellow employees through four countries in South America are broad.

With regard to my occupation, I plan to observe the role of adult education in the various South American cultures and the emphasis that is given to public awareness, avocational learning, and vocational training. I also plan to make inquiries into emergency systems education as it applies to fire and medical emergency services.

As relates to my cultural interests, I look forward to expanding my undergraduate study of art history with visits to art museums and objects. I plan to learn enough Spanish to communicate basic civilities and needs while traveling.

With regard to community interests, I will explore references to Christian clowning, clowning and common theatrical expressions of humor in the South American cultures.

On a personal level, I will enjoy learning about South American foods and recipes to adapt for my family and friends at home and about customs and traditions that provide meaning in the cultures so distant from my own.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Diana L. Kuhns

College Position: Acting Director of Developmental Studies/
Act 101

Listed below are my proposed objectives for the 1988 South American Field Experience:

1. To visit both secondary and postsecondary schools to determine the role of developmental education in the South American countries we are visiting.
2. To visit libraries and local bookstores to identify recent literature written by women and to purchase those available in English translation.
3. To learn enough basic conversational Spanish to communicate with people.
4. To assist with editing the field experience journal.
5. To visit the botanical gardens and parks to observe landscaping styles and plants indigenous to the area.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Phillip D. Landers

College Position: Associate Professor, Business ADministration

The following are the objectives I hope to accomplish on the South American Field Experience from June 4 - 26, 1988:

1. To learn about and gain an understanding of the Inca Empire tax structure and economy. Visiting the Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, the Museum of Gold, and other points of interest in Lima, Peru, and other related areas will provide me with some first-hand knowledge of those areas.

2. To experience and learn about the economies of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil--the effects of inflation on the people; the black markets; how taxes are assessed, enforced, and avoided; and comparisons among those countries.

3. To gather enough materials and take enough pictures in order to assemble a slide show on South America for

   A. West Branch School, a parent-run, alternative elementary school that my children attend. The slide show would present historical, geographical, and people-oriented perspectives.

   B. New Covenant United Church of Christ, a downtown Williamsport church I attend, which runs a neighborhood, community ministry program in a low-income, substandard housing area of Williamsport. This slide show would be oriented toward the people of South America--their housing, their living conditions, and their survival.

4. To gain a deeper, personal understanding of a culture and society that is geographically close to the United State but yet so different in language, politics, and living standards.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. J. Thomas Livingstone

College Position: Assistant Professor, Machine Tool

From this study tour I plan to update and expand my knowledge and understanding of other countries. This will help me improve my course goals and focus. Our students must be employable when they graduate. Students with an international awareness and appreciation will be more employable than those without. I contribute to the curriculum planning for the Industrial Technology division. How to best educate our students has always been the most important question. This planning process will be enhanced by faculty members with an increased awareness and appreciation of international trends.

I would like to see more foreign students at our school I would like to contribute to this. During this trip I hope to make some initial contacts. I plan to take literature on our school with me.

There have been many recent advances in technology. I plan to observe other countries' technological progress and also try to learn more about their past. I also hope to find out more about their future trends. I hope to learn how other countries prepare their students for becoming productive workers and good citizens.

I plan to grow personally from this trip. Any activity in a foreign country and culture increases one's understanding and appreciation of his own background. I am sure I will gain new insights that will help focus my own learning and self-improvement efforts.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. James E. Logue

College Position: Associate Professor, English

Purpose:

For my travel project, I propose to investigate similarities and/or differences between three South American and North American institutions: work and leisure, wealth, and status and class.

Throughout life, nearly everyone is kept busy producing and consuming. An essential part of common learning is to understand that through production and consumption, we are dependent on each other. Since work choices are vitally important in our lives, we need to explore carefully the meaning of vocation. If work reflects our interdependence, so does leisure. Issues of wealth, status and class are, in large part, shaped and defined by our understanding of work.

Understanding our own culture is one thing; appreciating and evaluating it requires comparing it to another culture, one with apparently different norms. The S.A.F.E. is that "other" culture.

Problems To Be Investigated:

At this stage of planning, I shall attempt to answer tentatively the following questions:

1. What is the significance of work in the lives of individuals and how do work patterns reflect the values and shape the social climate of the culture?
2. How do attitudes toward leisure shift from culture to culture and from one social level to another?
3. How is wealth generally distributed among the members of the culture and how flexible is the system?
4. What patterns does the culture use for indicating prestige, status, or class and what bases for status are most commonly recognized?

I propose, therefore, to divide my investigation according to the three key issues of work and leisure, wealth, and status and class.

Methods of Investigation:

Before departure, I will rely heavily on the literature dealing with these issues. Much of the work *in situ* will be direct observation and visitation. From the available iconography of figurative, domestic, and architectural arts, I shall be able to draw inferences about cognitive structures of the culture.

Outcome:

The trip to South America will help me, the Integrated Studies Division, and the College in several ways. I will be able to prepare a slide/lecture presentation illustrating visual signs and symbols of work sites and leisure activities. I will develop a module of instruction examining the two cultures' attitudes toward wealth (power) and its applications. I will be able to prepare a series of slides cataloging the indicators of status and class.

All three areas of investigation will be used to add new dimensions to such courses as ENL 121 - Introduction to Literature with a new emphasis upon Latin American writers; ENL 202 - Speech with units of study about nonverbal communication and interpersonal communications; and another course ENL 299 - Management By Communications with attention given to the role(s) of individuals in organizations and the manner with which organizational cultures affect its members.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Barbara J. Osenkarski

College Position: Instructor, Surgical Technology

As a result of the South American Field Experience, the student, Barbara Osenkarski, will be able:

1. To compare and contrast health problems of Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States as they relate to such influences as economy, diet, sanitation, hygiene, climate, and geography.
2. To compare and contrast surgical instruments and techniques of the Incas with those used currently in the United States.
3. To describe the influence of the colonization by and relatively recent independence from Spain on the cultures of Peru, Chile, and Argentina; of Portugal on Brazil.
4. To describe the role(s) of women in higher education in Latin American countries.
5. To compare the role of government in higher education in Latin America with Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Dr. James P. Rice

College Position: Dean for Institutional Advancement

My action plan for the South American Field Experience travel/study includes the following objectives:

1. To gain first-hand knowledge about the peoples, societies, and economies of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.
2. To better understand the educational aspirations and needs of South American societies.
3. To better understand the political realities of South America and how those realities can affect our College.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Ronald L. Rock

College Position: Professor, Business Administration

My objectives are

1. To gain a new understanding of history's impact on the present and future by studying the past. I would like to observe the remains of an ancient culture (Incan Civilization), the historic conquest of the Spanish Empire, and the eventual development of South America as we know it today.

2. To observe the present political, legal, and economic structures that exist within these nations. By so doing, I hope to develop an understanding of the role of today's governing bodies and their goals and objectives.

2. To gain an understanding of cultures existing within these nations through observation and participation. I hope to identify attitudes toward work and leisure, willingness to change, acceptance of government, and foreign countries.

4. To observe, first-hand, problems that exist within emerging third world nations by studying the government and culture (see Nos. 2 and 3 above) with special emphasis on the economic problems of emerging economies--specifically Brazil and Chile.

5. To compare and contrast the legal and monetary systems of each country.

6. To relate this experience as a business administration teacher at the Williamsport Area Community College. And, also, to share information with identified sponsoring businesses and industries.

7. To share knowledge with faculty and students by volunteering to act as a guest lecturer for my colleagues.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Richard M. Sarginger

College Position: Instructor, Building Construction Technology

My objectives that I plan to achieve during the travel/study are

1. To gain first-hand knowledge of ancient civilizations and to gain insight into their great and unbelievable accomplishments by visiting the ruins and museums.
2. To gain a better understanding of political, economical and social problems in South America. This insight will better my comprehension of the role of the United States and the world in South America. I also hope that this knowledge will aid me in forming opinions and making decisions concerning my beliefs as to the role of the United States in foreign affairs.
3. To see ancient and modern buildings constructed, using ancient and modern construction techniques and products. I plan to use this information to enrich my own knowledge of construction practices and interject this into my course work when possible.
4. To experience the natural beauty which exists in this area of the world and to see how the people of these areas have adapted to the geography.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Chester D. Schuman

College Position: Director of Admissions

The following are my objectives for the South American field experience:

1. To visit secondary and postsecondary institutions to explore the possibility of developing an international student exchange program.
2. To obtain an awareness for the technical and practical training needed in the various countries.
3. To get a better understanding and appreciation of the people in the countries we will visit in South American in order to facilitate international student recruitment and admission to College programs.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Ms. Barbara N. Sims

College Position: Coordinator of Occupational Therapy Assisting Program

My objectives that I plan to achieve during my South American trip are

1. To contact members of the World Federation of Occupational Therapy:

    A. Mrs. Ingrid Buchwald-Cortex
    Santiago, Chile

    B. Ms. Heloiza Goodrich
    Sao Paulo, Brazil

    C. Mrs. Martz Suter
    Buenos Aires, Argentina

2. To use free time in the above mentioned cities to tour health facilities and occupational therapy practice sites.

3. To explore the process of occupational therapy education in South American nations.

4. To explore the general health care systems in the South American nations.

5. To explore the process of early childhood education and services available for children with special needs.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Ronald E. Thompson

College Position: Professor, Biology

The following is a list of my present major objectives for the South American Field Experience:

1. To study the Amazon River ecosystem for use in my ecology and general biology courses.
2. To develop a slide presentation of the Amazon River ecosystem and tropical rain forest ecosystem to share with my ecology students.
3. To develop a slide presentation of third world sanitation (or lack of) methods for use in my microbiology course.
4. To gain an understanding of the cultures and people of South America.
5. To appreciate the history of the South American countries that we plan to visit.
6. To compare as much as possible the educational process in South America with that of the U.S.A.
7. To learn to be more at ease ("know the ropes") of traveling to other countries.
8. To learn basic Spanish by using Educational Services Teaching Cassettes Language/30.
9. To develop more of an international attitude in my thinking and teaching.

PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

Participant: Mr. Thomas A. Zimmerman

College Position: Assistant Professor, Human Services/Social Science

My personal staff development plan for the S.A.F.E. travel/study are as follows:

1. To identify, explore, and integrate dominant cultural themes which distinguish the peoples who inhabit Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.

2. To develop an understanding of and sensitivity towards the following characteristics of each of the aforementioned countries:

    A. Writing and records;
    B. Population density;
    C. Fixity of residence;
    D. Transportation;
    E. Urbanism;
    F. Agriculture;
    G. Child-rearing;
    H. Human needs and social services delivery systems;
    I. Education;
    J. Technical specialization.

3. To develop a broad interdisciplinary perspective regarding each country and each characteristic.

4. To expand appreciation of the human condition to include a more global perspective.

Chapter III

Field Journal

Introduction

In order to develop a record of the team's activities, a field journal was maintained on tape and transcribed upon return from South America. Entries were made in the journal several times each day and, as such, reflect the general group activities which comprised the three weeks in South America. A number of anecdotes involving individual members are included as reported to the author. Not included in the journal are the activities associated with the many individual staff development projects in which individual team members engaged as a part of their pre-planned personal itinerary. To incorporate these in the field journal would have been a most difficult undertaking and would have resulted in a record of the trip that suffered from a lack of continuity. These individual programs of personal and professional development are summarized in Chapter Four by each of the participants as reported upon return to the United States.

Day 1
Saturday, June 4
New York

It was slightly before 11:30 a.m. when most of the group assembled for a team picture in front of the Building Trades Center. We said our good-byes to family members and departed on the Susquehanna Trailways Bus for LaGuardia Airport. Within the past 48 hours, the itinerary had been substantially altered by AeroPeru; we would take an overnight flight rather than arrive in Lima in time for a good night's rest to begin our stay in South America. Most of the team members on the bus made jokes about terrorism, food poisoning, street crime, and all of the unpleasant perils of traveling outside the country. A lot of time was spent becoming further acquainted, in spite of the fact that the team members had participated in a rather extensive preparatory course.

We arrived at LaGuardia slightly after 4:00 p.m. and, after some misdirections, were able to locate Dick and Nancy Thompson, our colleagues from Oakland Community College, and check our altered itinerary with the airline clerks. With baggage checked through to Lima, the team was free to relax over a few drinks and witness the first crime of the trip as a waitress had her change purse lifted by an airport thief.

The Pan Am flight from New York to Miami offered us a meal that contained a debatable main course; no one was able to quite agree on what we had eaten. We had an expeditious check-in considering the circumstances at the AeroPeru desk and, because of our changed flight plans, were given the courtesy of the American Club at Miami International Airport. The team members spent the three-hour layover enjoying the hospitality of the Club and stretching their legs on a walk through Miami's concourses. During our stay in the Club, we caught a glimpse of (rather than met) two contestants from South America in the Miss World Pageant: Miss Uruguay and Miss Argentina. We checked through the airport security for the AeroPeru departure on a full plane hearing our first Spanish/English instructions, somewhat indicative of things to come.

Day 2
Monday, June 5
Lima, Peru

The DC-8 departed Miami Airport at 1:30 a.m. with the team members seated together on the plane and looking forward to some much needed sleep. Surprisingly, food was served about 2:30 a.m. (a cold luncheon) that managed to arouse only some of the group. About half managed to sleep during the flight , while others only dozed as turbulence interrupted seemingly every chance to drift off. When breakfast was served at 4:30, a vote would have carried to abandon the second meal in favor of additional rest time.

The plane landed in Lima Airport, and we cleared a perfunctory immigration and customs to be met by our representative from Lima Tours. He assisted us in gathering our baggage and guided us to the bus for transfer to the hotel. The early Sunday morning street traffic included trucks of chickens and produce being hauled to market as well as newspaper and other street vendors preparing to hawk their wares. We arrived at the Gran Hotel Boliver in downtown Lima and were impressed by its colonial charm. Most of the team used the next several hours to relax and change clothing, but soon small groups appeared in the lobby and began to explore the neighborhood.

At 2:00 p.m. a briefing was held with representatives of Lima Tours. They informed us that it would be expeditious to prepare for five days in advance and store our luggage at the hotel. This would require that we pack for both mountain and Amazon travel in a carry-on bag. We were offered pisco sours, the local speciality, and a general introduction to life in Lima including warnings about street crime.

The tour representative discussed inflation and money exchange in Peru which has two types of currencies. The inti was now the basis of Peru's economy and was valued at 165 per dollar. We were cautioned to exchange only at governmentally approved locations such as our hotel. However, everyone who had been out of the hotel had been besieged by requests to sell dollars for intis at a somewhat inflated rate. This activity frequently took place within sight of the ubiquitous military presence in downtown Lima. It was apparent that the black market flourished and that the government treated it with benign neglect. Nonetheless, the team members chose a cautious approach to currency exchange both in Lima and in most of the other countries in South America. Our hostess answered questions from the group and was very helpful in making arrangements for evening activities. We were then shepherded aboard a bus which was parked in St. Martin's Square.

The street vendors were a common sight on all of our walking excursions through Lima. Some of the team members had never been abroad before and had to make the adjustment to the army of peddlers aggressively selling virtually every conceivable type of goods.

The Peruvian economy, like many in South America, suffers from an enormous inflationary rate which its government has done little to control. Just several years ago the basis of Peruvian economy was not the inti but the sole. This currency is still in circulation but is valued at only one one thousandth of an inti which meant that the Peruvian currency against the American dollar had been devalued by a factor of over one thousand since the beginning of the present decade.

Lima in winter is a depressing city, covered by a layer of clouds called the neblina. Oddly enough the sun was shining when we began our tour with a discussion of our hotel, the Gran Hotel Bolivar, now some fifty years old. We passed the stately Crillion Restaurant as the sun burned off the normal cloud cover to reveal the foothills of the Andes to the east. We drove past the pink shrine of St. Rosa of Lima, the first American elevated to sainthood. Large numbers of armed soldiers were evident on the streets and in the parks.

Down a narrow street, we saw balconies that overhung the sidewalks reminiscent of colonial times. The Plaza de Armas was laid out by Pizarro in 1535. It is bordered by the stately Lima Cathedral, the Presidential Palace, and the Archbishop's residence. Inside the three hundred year old Cathedral is Pizarro's tomb which is surrounded by a tile mosaic. A plaque commemorates his thirteen companions who were elevated to the status of nobility for their achievements and given special privileges in the new world. Along the sides of the sanctuary, a 1630 crucifix considered to be the world's most beautiful was displayed behind carved wooden doors. There were also altars in rococo and Byzantine style. The choir in the main sanctuary, carved from Nicaraguan cedar wood, is considered to be the masterpiece of the leading Spanish carver of the 16th century.

In the Great Sacristry, we saw the only portrait depicting the entire Inca Dynasty. The Chapter Room contained portraits of each of the archbishops and cardinals of Lima. Many of them were buried in a crypt which we could see from the main floor. We departed the Cathedral and crossed the plaza to the stately fountain and statue of Pizarro which is opposite the president's residence.

Down the street we were able to visit the oldest house in the western hemisphere. It was built by one of the thirteen conquerors. We entered the house through a staircase which opened opposite the front courtyard door, a rare privilege accorded only to royalty. The house is still in possession of the original family some sixteen generations later. The antechamber contains the oldest tiles in the New World, and the sword of the original conqueror is on display in that room. The large residence had an inner courtyard and family chapel, both typical of Spanish American aristocracy. We exited the house and discovered that we had lost Tom Zimmerman. A search of the Plaza de Armas and a follow-up to the Convent of Santo Domingo eventually revealed that Thomas found his way back to the bus with the assistance of a young lady from Lima. We stopped long enough to buy paccai fruit in an outdoor market near the Convent.

The bus then took us back through downtown Lima and San Martin Square into the business district where tall, modern buildings lined the Boulevard of the Republic. We passed the Departments of Commerce and Justice and the Grau monument which is dedicated to a soldier in the Peru/Chile nitrates war. The Museum of Art was the first building that we saw on a wide avenue that led to the beaches. Past the National Stadium, we stopped at the flower market. Surprisingly, in the middle of winter, Lima was alive with cut flowers.

In the residential area, there were a variety of architectural styles, and again we were impressed with the flowers and gardens that we saw. Huge bamboo and poinsettia trees were everywhere. Dennis Fink kept us informed of the various species that were planted in parks and gardens. We passed a boulevard lined with stately royal palms imported from Miami, and Spanish olive trees brought by the Conquistadors were still blooming in some of the parks. An olive press was set up in one courtyard as an exhibit.

In the Miraflores area, beautiful homes surrounded parks where children played soccer and volleyball. There were a number of embassies in that area. At the end of the Miraflores residential district, we stopped for a view of the Pacific. It was cold as the sun had disappeared, but there were surfers in the high waves below us. A restaurant that was built on piles out over the rock jetty stood at the bottom of the very steep cliffs several hundred feet below. This area and several other parks in Lima were favorites of young couples who passed the time of day together. They were a sharp contrast with the apparently homeless people that we saw asleep beneath the statues, near fountains, and in quiet spots around Lima's parks in the central city. We returned through the Miraflores shopping district, again passing embassies and a square dedicated to the memory of George Washington.

As we returned to the Boulevard of the Republic, we passed crowded buses, and it was evident that the pace of life in Lima accelerated dramatically in the early evening hours. It was near 6:00 p.m. when we returned to the hotel, and the group split for dinner. The majority went to the Crillion Hotel for the Skyroom dinner and show on the 27th floor Nancy and Dick Thompson and Barb Sims were persuaded to demonstrate their command of Peruvian folklore dances, and all enjoyed the native dishes. The remainder of the group had a more quiet dinner at the hotel. By evening,the streets of Lima were very crowded, but team members enjoyed the relaxation of the evening in the hotel.

Day 3
Monday, June 6
Cuzco

Following a 4:30 a.m. wake-up call, the team had a continental breakfast and then boarded the bus for the airport and the early morning flight to Cuzco. Weather conditions preclude the possibility of an Andes flight after the late morning hours. Soon after the plane took off, we broke through the cloud barrier over Lima and enjoyed the bright sunshine as we headed for the mountains. The view from the left side of the aircraft was spectacular as the plane climbed over tiny villages and farms with snow-capped peaks in the distance. The pilot maneuvered the plane between the two main ridges of the Andes over the Sacred Valley of the Incas on the altiplano. The view of Machu Picchu, with its peak dressed in green foliage set beneath the Andes, was breathtaking. A frequent flier on this route later told us that we had a rare view as this route was seldom taken.

Approaching Cuzco, we flew over the city's red-tiled roofs and banked steeply to the east for a smooth landing. The group deplaned and immediately felt the debilitating effects of the high altitude. A bus trip through the streets of Cuzco took us to the Hotel Libertador where we assembled and relaxed during a briefing from the agent. We enjoyed the cocoa leaf tea (mate de cocoa) which the natives use to combat the effects of altitude sickness. The group retired to their rooms for rest and adjustment to the altitude prior to the afternoon tour.

Most of the team members took the pre-tour hour or two to walk through the narrow streets of Cuzco, do some shopping, and eat lunch. The tour began in the early afternoon. The guide, Maria, pointed out that many of the contemporary buildings are built upon the ruins of Inca structures, primarily palaces. This was plainly evident as the bus traveled through the narrow streets. Maria revealed that what was once the Temple of Gold, the main temple of the Inca empire, is now a church built upon the Inca foundation. She explained to us the difference between Indians and Mestizos.

On the Avenue of Culture, we passed the University of Cuzco, recently founded and offering a diversified program of studies. Maria related various aspects of history prior to and including the conquest and talked about the Inca revolt which followed the conquest during the 16th century. We passed adobe and tile buildings some of which were crowned by amulets which the Mestizos use to protect the house. Each amulet included a cross, a ladder, and two bulls. Some houses had a red flag and a bamboo stick over the door indicating that chicha, an alcoholic beverage fermented from corn, was available inside.

The road wound back and forth across the face of the mountain up to the major fortifications. We observed workers making adobe blocks, spinning yarn, and cultivating potatoes and peppers in the sun. Eucalyptus trees dotted the hillside, and each turn in the road revealed a new and spectacular vista of the city below.

At the top of the hill was a statue of Christ, perhaps thirty feet tall, and across the mountain on the other side of the valley someone had printed "Viva el Peru." and a Peruvian shield on the stone face. The view of Cuzco below was spectular. We passed the first of many llamas and arrived at the huge fortification, Sacsayhuaman. The foundation stones in the sawed-tooth structure were cut from quarries and transported miles to the site in spite of the fact that each weighed between 50 and 150 tons. There were three doors and three levels. That number was of some importance to Incas as they worshiped the sun, water, and the earth. No mortar was used in the construction, but the basalt rocks were fixed by carved flanges.

On the plain, the Festival of Intiraymi is held annually on June 21. Snow on the highest mountain in the Cuzco area, Mt. Chicon, rising 20,000 feet, was plainly visible and the view was splendid.

We left the fortress and proceeded to other ruins on the lower slope. Kkenko is a partially completed sacrificial temple for llamas. A monolith once representing a puma was set in a semi-circle amphitheater. There were many narrow passages in the ruins, and we could see niches in the wall for statuary and sacrificial articles.

The bus moved back into the mountains, and we stopped to watch an Indian woman weaving cloth in a field by the side of the road. Maria explained that the Indians now own the land they work because of a 1969 government reform. They employ oxen or use the foot plow, a centuries old technique of farming. We saw road repair crews working by hand in the sun at 12,000 feet.

Puka Pukara is an Indian way station along the Royal Trail with a tower that enabled them to communicate with other towers in the mountains. There were Indians with several Alpacas; one with a tiny baby. Many of the team members were persuaded to purchase Alpaca sweaters. On a dirt road we passed by farming terraces on the way to Tambo Machay, known as the Baths of the Inca. We could see typical trapezoidal niches for statues, and Ron Rock washed his face in the sacred spring.

We returned to central Cuzco by the same road and went to the Temple of the Sun in the downtown area. The conquerors converted the temple into a Dominican church and convent, and mural paintings from the Cuzco Art School were to be seen throughout. The Mestizos of this art school pioneered techniques in cedar framing and gold gilt for their paintings. The round portion of the church was formed by the original Temple of the Sun and there were various smaller temples for stars, the moon, lightning, and thunder. The temple had polished stones which were shaped in similar geometric patterns unlike the more naturally fitted stones that we had seen at the fortress. The garden of the temple was terraced and once held gold and silver life-size replicas of the various plants, such as corn and potatoes, so important to the Inca lifestyle. A recent excavation had unearthed the original floor paved with small stones.

As we exited the temple, we encountered a group of school children with whom we exchanged English and Spanish greetings. We returned to the bus and to the town plaza where we were able to view the main cathedral. By this time, many members of the group had substituted chewing cocoa leaves in place of the earlier mate de cocoa. The Cathedral was built on an Inca palace. Recently, the Corpus Christi Festival was held, and litters with beautiful statues of the various saints were to be seen throughout the church. Each was set in silver and precious stones, and large ornate candles were lit in front of each of the litters. One of the chapels included that of the Lord of the Earthquake which was constructed of gold and silver and reputed to have the power to make earthquakes subside. Many of the artifacts in the Cathedral depicted Catholic saints but also included Inca touches. For example, the choir carving from the 17th century showed saints and martyrs, but the arms of the chair were Indian women depicted as angels. The main altar was in Neo-classical style and plated with over 2,000 pounds of silver. Mirrors on the ceiling increased the light.

Another chapel contained a Mestizo rendition of the Madonna and the mural of the Last Supper showing a table set with such Inca foods as guinea pig, corn and chicha. The church contained a 1650 painting of the City of Cuzco depicting the celebration of various religious festivals which still occur today. Behind the main altar was the original main altar of carved wood, uncompleted because the Mestizo artisan died. In a side chapel was an original Da Vinci painting of the Mother and Child. In the sacristy, there were 17th and 18th century closets carved by Indians showing replication of contemporary European design with such Indian features as serpents' heads and suns. The art throughout the convent and church showed that the artists, in adopting Christianity, retained many of their pagan beliefs. The group returned to the hotel in preparation for the evening meal and folk festival.

After the tour most of the team members rested in their rooms following the long day out of doors. In the evening we made an after dark tour of the city seeing the Temple of the Virgins of the Sun, the local market, and the Avenue de Armas at night. We noticed that the "Viva el Peru" on the mountains was illuminated for a special military holiday the next day. We were able to see the lights of Cuzco from a position in the mountains just below the fortress that we had visited earlier in the day. On the winding road, a look at the sky revealed our first glimpse of the Southern Cross. Down in the city, we traveled familiar streets surprisingly active at night. The bus managed to negotiate the narrow streets that were crowded with pedestrians who flattened themselves against the walls as the vehicles passed. We stopped at an artists market and examined their wares. Following that, the evening concluded with a dinner and folklore show at a restaurant called El Truco. We were surprised by the American dinner of steak and french fried potatoes and enjoyed the music and dancing. The musicians included several Indian pipe bands, whose melodies had a haunting quality that virtually everyone came to enjoy. Another group had percussionists who play wooden boxes with their hands and varied the sound by striking the boxes in different spots.

Day 4
June 7
Machu Picchu

The team again awakened to 4:45 a.m. desk calls in order to eat breakfast and prepare for the trip by train to Machu Picchu. We departed the Cuzco railway station at 6:15 and traveled along a series of switchbacks that allowed the train to go first forward and then in reverse in order to obtain sufficient altitude for the descent to Machu Picchu. We climbed to 12,000 feet and began our descent in the bright sun on a surprisingly cold day. Frost could be seen on the farmlands as we passed through a number of adobe villages. At the height of our journey, we could see the 20,000 foot snowcapped mountain that we viewed from the fortress on the previous day. We descended into the Vilcanota Valley. There were farms on terraces and fields next to adobe cottages with thatched roofs. We passed a fertilizer plant that contrasted with the surrounding primitive farm area.

A small stream paralleled the railroad track, and we began to see a change in vegetation as the altitude decreased. We saw fields of barley, corn, and potatoes growing by the railway. Pampas grass began to appear as the stream increased in size and our descent took us into the Urubamba gorge surrounded by extremely high mountains. The gorge was very narrow and the stream beside the railway became the Urubamba River. At 9,000 feet we could see the remains of Inca retaining walls.

As we continued toward Machu Picchu, we saw both farming and erosion terraces dating from Inca times flanking the hillside and modern bridges constructed on Inca foundations. We stopped at an Inca village, Ollantaytambo, that had a fortress on the surrounding hillside, and vendors besieged the train. In the Urubamba Gorge, the river became a churning mass of whitewater that canoeists Landers and Sarginger labeled as Class V rapids. At the kilometer marker 88, we began seeing parts of the Inca Trail as the surrounding terrain rather quickly became greener and much steeper. There were a variety of posthouse ruins on the surrounding hillside and several restored Inca bridges. The railway traveled through several tunnels and the sides near the windows became almost vertical. We were now in the jungle, and the overhanging slopes were very dark. The guide informed us that condors had been seen in this area in the past and, while we searched the skies with craning necks, we saw none.

We arrived at Machu Picchu rail station and began the ascent up the Hiram Bingham Highway to the ruins. The small twenty-passenger buses weaved their way back and forth across the hillside exposing first the left-side and then the right-side of the bus to scenic, but somewhat terrifying, vertical vistas. Amazingly, there was descending traffic on the narrow road that seemed barely wide enough for a single bus to maneuver. The climb took twenty minutes and covered about five miles, bringing us to an altitude of 9,000 feet. Most of the team members were very comfortable in the altitude by this time and did not exhibit the headaches and nausea of the previous day. We checked into our hotel and quickly gathered for our first tour of the ruins.

During our preparation, Dr. Sidney Grant indicated to us that the only thing that would exceed all our expectations in South America was Machu Picchu; he was not incorrect in that statement. Said another way, Phil Landers indicated that, even without the ruins, Machu Picchu would be a spectacular place to visit.

Maria took us on a walking tour to the top of the ruins to view the panorama from the restored caretaker's cottage. The climb was trying on some of the team members and we stopped several times to allow people to rest. It was an almost vertical ascent of several hundred feet and, in the sun and thin air, a substantial degree of exertion was required. From there, we could overlook the entire ruin: the farming terraces, the royal section, the plaza, shops, and residences for the town's workers. Maria talked to us at length about the discovery of Machu Picchu by Hiram Bingham in 1911. The largest buildings are three-stories high, and the complex is built in tiers to take advantage of the natural terrain. In many cases, the lower stones of temples, palaces, and residences are carved from the base rock. Surrounding the ruins of Machu Picchu are the twin peaks of Machu Picchu which means "Old Mountain" and Huayna Picchu meaning "Young Mountain."

Climbers could be seen on the Huayna Picchu trail which many of the team members planned to climb on the following day. A less risky climb appeared to be up the face of Machu Picchu to the Inca Gate, Inti Punku, which guarded the approach to the city. We explored the ruins of the Temple of the Sun, which is a circular formation, and the Three Windowed Temple. We saw the palace of the Inca and residences for the Virgins of the Sun. Across the Grand Plaza we were able to see workshops and residences as well as the Temple of the Condor where llamas and guinea pigs were sacrificed. After three hours of wandering about the ruin, our group returned to the hotel for lunch and said our good-byes to Maria who was remembered with a "Dugout" pin as a person certainly appreciated by all team members.

During the afternoon following lunch, most of the team dispersed into separate groups to hike the trails around Machu Picchu. Almost everyone visited the Inca Bridge which is located about four kilometers from the top of the city of Machu Picchu. The trail is narrow and overlooks vertical plunges with the rain forest vegetation far below. The bridge itself consists of several logs which can only be seen in the distance. These logs are stretched across a wall built into the face of the cliff, and the bridge spans a substantial gap in this wall. Some element of risk is associated with hiking all trails at Machu Picchu and we were required to sign in at various check points. In this way, authorities could keep track of tourists. Throughout the afternoon, the team members in small groups used the time to explore further the ruins of the city.

By sundown, most of the team had returned to the hotel and gathered in the lounge to share the day's experiences over a few drinks. We celebrated Barb Sims' wedding anniversary. Most of the team enjoyed an early dinner of trout about 7:00 p.m. Later in the evening various groups gathered in the courtyard, and at a position a few hundred yards down the Hiram Bingham Highway they used Kate Hickey's chart to observe the bright stars and constellations of the southern sky. The group retired for what would probably be their best night's sleep so far in South America.

Day 5
Wednesday, June 8
Machu Picchu

The team members rose to a warm and sunny day at leisure in Machu Picchu as departure was set for 1:00 p.m. They confirmed the plans of the previous evening by organizing teams for the various hikes available in the Machu Picchu area. The most difficult climb took five members to the top of Huayna Picchu. Jim Rice, Ralph Horne, Rick Sarginger, Phil Landers, and Tom Livingstone made that vertical ascent. The trail was through heavy forest and extremely steep and in places required switching-backs along vertical climbs and steps set by the Inca. Near the top there were the remains of farming terraces. The group moved through a tunnel to arrive at the top of the peak and to enjoy a 360 degree view which each described as the most spectacular scenery ever witnessed.

A second group set off for the five kilometer climb to the Inca Gate. This ruin was set atop Machu Picchu Mountain and guarded the entrance to the ruins. Eight team members made this climb of more moderate difficulty and enjoyed the ruin at the top. Barb Sims, Ron Rock, Dennis Fink, and Diana Kuhns continued along the trail down the other side of Machu Picchu Mountain for a few kilometers while Dick and Nancy Thompson, Bill Martin, and Sharon Hitesman returned to the ruins. Other team members spent the day exploring the ruins and just experiencing the panorama of Machu Picchu.

By 1:00 p.m. the team had assembled to take the bus down the fourteen switchbacks to the railway station. While each person left Machu Picchu with differing feelings, no person was unmoved by the scenic vistas and contact with a past culture that this part of the South American Field Experience offered.

On the way down the mountain, young Indian boys raced the buses by taking vertical trails to the bottom and collected intis from the tourists that they entertained. The railroad station was crowded with vendors, and upon arrival, some of team members took the opportunity to do some shopping.

The train ride retraced about half of the distance of the previous day's journey. We passed out of the jungle and enjoyed, again, the scenic vegetation, towering mountains, and roaring rapids of the Urubamba Valley. As we gained altitude the ecology of the railway changed from jungle to temperate forests to desert. The begonias gave way to stately eucalyptus and, finally, to choya cactus. We left the train at the town of Ollantaytambo with its overlooking Inca fortress and boarded a bus with a group of travelers from Japan. In spite of crowded conditions, team members enjoyed the trip down the Urubamba Valley that presented a change of scenery from the rail journey. They were impressed by fields that were located on almost vertical slopes, and the vegetation changed to beautiful, yellow scotch-broom. The area was more affluent, and as we crested the mountains and moved across the altiplano, we drove through neatly sectioned fields and past small villages. In one of the towns, Pisac, there was a recreation area with large swimming pools favored by wealthier Peruvians. In the distance we could see Mount San Juan and Mount Chicon, peaks of over 20,000 feet. Conversations with Gladys, our new guide, indicated that these white peaks were covered by glaciers as opposed to snow. We passed a group of soldiers and farmers who were exchanging words in the center of the road. On the top of the altiplano, the terrain was relatively flat, and we saw herds of sheep, donkeys, and cattle. Several lakes were also present, and Gladys informed us that these provide the water supply to Cuzco. At Chinchero, a market town with both Inca and Colonial ruins, we reached the greatest altitude of our journey to date, 12,500 feet.

On numerous occasions on the sparsely traveled, but well paved road, we passed large trucks crowded with farm workers. The speedier bus usually managed to pass these vehicles on a blind turn, a maneuver which Carol Kaufman labeled "Peruvian roulette." Just outside Cuzco, we stopped at a police station to submit a list of travelers in the bus returning to Cuzco. We moved down through the red, adobe houses of the hillside into the central city at about twilight.

The Italian motor cross team was staying at our hotel while participating in the Inca rally, a bike race which would take them from Cuzco to Machu Picchu along the Inca Trail. A group of team members went downtown following the long day in order to shop and enjoy dinner in local restaurants. Several persons had their first taste of cuy, the guinea pig dish that is native to Peru.

Day 6
Thursday, June 9
Lima

The team members awoke at 6:00 a.m. for breakfast to discover that Sue Bennett, who had lost her safety deposit box key two days before, had been rescued from a substantial charge and recovered all funds safely. We rode to the airport and were besieged by vendors both inside and outside for our last attempt at Alpine shopping. A smooth flight took us from Cuzco to Lima past scenic mountain vistas and snowcapped peaks. Soon we descended into Lima through the neblina and into the metropolitan smog. We were met by our guide who wisked us off to the hotel for a much needed baggage exchange as team members prepared for their trip to the Amazon. Along the way we passed open-air markets, and our guide explained to us that the unfinished housing that we frequently saw in Lima and to a lesser extent in other cities was a result of personal financing which took construction as far as individual dollars would allow.

We, again, met Edwardo who took us through the city and out into the suburbs. In response to questions, he indicated that modern housing in the residential neighborhood would cost about eighty thousand American dollars. We drove along the Pan American Highway on a day that was remarkably sunny for winter in Lima. We could see the foothills of the Andes in the distance.

We went to the Museum of Gold and were able to tour its facilities prior to a luncheon. The Museum is privately owned, and of the many objects contained therein, surprisingly few were from the Inca times. They represented other cultures that were either contemporaries of the Incas or peoples who were conquered by them. In many respects, their artistic culture far surpassed that of the Incas. We saw Nazca mummies and artifacts with feathers that were more than a thousand years old that had been preserved in the dry climate of southern Peru in funeral bundles that even had portions of food stored inside. We saw Chanchi tombstones and gold and bronze objects. The Chimu culture was famous for its tapestries and gold objects, and the bright feathers of the Incas were woven into beautiful headwear. One of the Inca objects was a wall of beaten gold and silver plate. The Mochica and Chavin pottery depicted ceremonial faces and pre-dated much of the Inca culture. There were crowns and cup objects of ceremony and common wear, jewelry in gold, and ornaments that were displayed in multi-million dollar splendor.

In the third room, tumis, the sacrificial knives of first the Chimus, and later the Incas, were displayed. These were in solid gold, and some were castings representing some of the few Inca relics in the collection. Following that we toured the largest, privately-owned collection of arms in the world owned by Mr. Miguel Gatto, one of the Peruvian aristocracy. Over 45,000 pieces were displayed in the collection, including examples of weapons from Roman times through the present. Many of the artifacts had special significance, including paraphernalia from high-ranking members of the Third Reich and military ware from more contemporary individuals, such as Dictator Franco and Emperor Haile Selassie.

Following the Tour of the Museum of Arms, we moved for lunch to the restaurant, Pabellion de Caza. In a safari setting, this restaurant offered a pre-taste of the Amazon complete with tropical vegetation and parrots. Through a smorgasbord of Peruvian dishes and drinks, the team members had what many considered to be the best dining experience so far in Peru. We left the restaurant and toured through the suburbs to reach the airport. Because of flight delays, we had a two-hour layover which we spent shopping and conversing with locals and eventually began our trip to the Amazon at 7:30 p.m.

The flight was made after dark so we were unable to see anything of the areas over which we flew. We landed in Iquitos at 10:00 and were taken by bus to a departure point called Buella Vista on the River Momon, a tributary of the Amazon. As we drove through Iquitos, our guide Charlie talked to us about the standard of living and the type of industries found in this area. He labeled our late flight a victim of "Aero Perhaps." The people we passed in the bus frequently waved or shouted at us. At the dock we boarded a motor launch called a colectivo and were taken up the River Momon to the Amazon camp. It was so dark that we were unable to see anything but shadows on the shorelines. We arrived at the camp in time to meet our guide, Segundo, and enjoy an evening meal and briefing. We were housed in a large structure with partition walls covered by mosquito netting. The jungle noises and the midnight hour made sleep a pleasant inevitability.

Day 7
Friday, June 10
Iquitos

Sun-up came early in the Amazon, and many of the team woke to the sound of birds, frogs, and insects so typical of jungle life. They spent the pre-breakfast hours taking pictures, looking at the plants, walking around the grounds, and watching the antics of the several dozen black-headed vultures who lived behind the camp. Accommodations at the Amazon camp were spartan. There was no electricity so all light during the evening came from kerosene lanterns placed throughout the grounds and in each room. Because of the darkness, none of the group had experienced the riot of green which met them in the morning. There were beautiful flowers, shrubs, and trees, and we were amazed at the oppressiveness of the humidity.

Following breakfast, our guide Segundo took us for a walk in the jungle. It was damp and surprisingly dark, and there was heavy over growth. In places he told us the river had risen as much as two meters in the past weeks. Segundo walked along the trail and shared with us the names of forest plants. We saw rubber trees, vermilion, and the roots of the epiphyte plant that allowed team members to swing like Tarzan of the Apes. We saw huge mahogany trees and marveled at the iridescent blue, red, and yellow butterflies.

Our hike took us to the village of the Boras. They made their clothing of tree bark, and they performed several ceremonial dances; one of which they invited all of us to join. We traded our trinkets and purchased Indian artifacts such as blowguns. Many of the necklaces were made of the scales of large fish called the paiche. The Boras now survive almost exclusively on the money they make from tourists. While we enjoyed the visit with the villagers, none of us could help but wonder about the culture that they had abandoned in order to subsist on tourist trade. Many of us had mixed feelings about our interactions with them. We'd carried trinkets to give to the children and had planned to trade or purchase some of their necklaces and beads and other artifacts; however, many of the team experienced a certain degree of misgivings at being a part of the process which rather ruthlessly dragged this group of people into subsistence in the 20th century.

We traveled to the Bora village and saw their school. Rae Ann Karichner was besieged by children searching for presents. We saw their tapioca field and recent evidence of a slash and burn project that would expand their tapioca production. In the village, the Indians grew limes and papayas. We enjoyed the former while the latter was not yet ripe. As we returned to the jungle, Segundo showed us a cocona which produces the juice which we had enjoyed at breakfast and upon arrival the previous evening. We went to the banks of the Momon River and returned to our camp by colectivo.

We enjoyed a lunch of french fried tapioca sticks and paiche fish served with a Mexican style salsa. In the afternoon, we took a boat ride by colectivo along the River Momon and observed a variety of birds and plants, and even had the opportunity to view some monkeys. We saw several native villages, and at one we stopped to pick up an elementary school teacher who had spent the week with the village youth and was returning by colectivo to Iquitos. Prior to dinner, most of the group sat about the veranda or took the opportunity to swim in the chocolate colored water. One group attempted to participate in a soccer game, but soon found themselves far outmatched by the younger camp workers. Carol Kaufman received a telex from home wishing her a happy anniversary.

Following dinner, Segundo took the group on an evening boat trip and we drifted silently, while listening to the jungle sound and watching the stars. Upon our return, a number of the group went on a night hike in the forest. It was late when the team members retired for the evening.

Day 8
Saturday, June 11
Iquitos

Several of the team members began their morning with a swim in the Momon River and had an opportunity to enjoy nature by bird-watching or just going for a walk. After breakfast, there was another hike in the jungle to visit a tribe near the camp called the Yaguas. On the way, Segundo showed us a paprika plant, the fruit of which was used as native face paint. Barbara Osenkarski and Diana Kuhns demonstrated this for us. The villagers were dressed in palm skirts, and the chief, who was 56 years old, demonstrated his prowess with a blow gun. He invited members of the team to try, and Carol Kaufman and Tom Livingstone proved to be most adept. We again gave the children pens, crayons, and gum and some of the team members made purchases of gaily decorated beads, blow guns, and bows and arrows. After the return hike to the camp, Segundaa took some of the group on a canoe ride up the Momon river. Phil Landers and some of the other canoeing enthusiasts tried their hand with the small native canoes.

Before lunch, a group of teen-age students arrived at the camp. They were on a class trip from Iquitos and were studying to be tour guides at a proprietary school. It was a great opportunity for our team to practice Spanish and it gave the students a chance to speak English. It was a diplomatic exercise that was considerably more successful than the previous day's soccer match between some of the camp workers and soccer enthusiasts from the team. Throughout our stay in Peru, we had the opportunity to meet and interact with many people. In many cases, school or college students provided an ideal opportunity for this as they studied English in their classroom and developed an interest in other people and cultures. We spent a great deal of time that morning talking with the students and exchanging names and addresses. We learned about their studies and future plans, and they in turn learned something of us. Tom Livingstone managed to conduct an English class and made a game of describing the difference between the meanings of various English homonyms. Ron Rock gave some of the girls tee shirts that he had received in various ten kilometer races in the United States. It was 1:00 in the afternoon when we left the Amazon camp.

We traveled in a very large boat down the Momon River to the Rio Nayme. The cruise took about two hours to reach the Amazon which we immediately noticed was distinctly darker in color. We watched the birdlife along the shore, and as we neared Iquitos, the boat traffic began to increase. The Amazon is about one-mile wide at Iquitos, and ocean-going vessels can stop there. The Peruvian Navy maintains an Amazon fleet which serves much like our Coast Guard. The boat took us to the floating market; a somewhat picturesque, but squalid collection of houses and shops which literally float on huge balsa logs.

When the boat docked, we said good-bye to our Amazon guide, Segundo, who had significantly impressed each of the team members with his overall intelligence as well as his ready willingness to provide assistance and information. He had learned to speak English in only a few months by using a dictionary left in the camp. The three-dollar per person tip matched Segundo's monthly income.

Because of another delay in the AeroPeru flight, we were able to enjoy a four-hour stay in the friendly city of Iquitos. This bustling harbor town depends upon the Amazon as its lifeline, and virtually everything must be imported. Most of the team members enjoyed a dinner on the shores of the Amazon at a Hungarian restaurant called Malakos. During the time in Iquitos some of us were hosted by a young man named Alfredo who was an employee of the Amazon camp while on vacation leave from his normal job on a tour ship. Alfredo was most helpful and friendly and took a great deal of pleasure showing us the parks and markets of his home city. Others hired a local shoe shine boy to act as a guide.

After an uneventful home flight from Iquitos to Lima, the team members returned to the Hotel Gran Bolivar in preparation for the morning flight to Santiago.

Day 9
June 12
Santiago

A 6:00 a.m. wake-up call brought the group to their last continental breakfast in Peru. At the Hotel Gran Bolivar we prepared to depart Lima and leave behind the neblina of Peru for what we hoped would be the sun and cool air of Santiago. We had an uneventful trip to the airport and were pleased by the fact that our luggage could be checked without being searched. On the previous evening we had been warned that individual searches were standard operating procedure for AeroPeru. We were again delighted and surprised that the flight took off on time as we said good-bye to Lima with many fond memories of the enormous contrasts that we enjoyed in Peru.

Most of the flight south was over water, but as landing time approached we neared the coast of Chile north of Santiago. To the left side of the plane facing east, we could see the snowcapped peaks of the higher Andes; while out the right window we could look down on the rugged terrain of the Antacama Desert. The plane landed in Santiago, and we were greeted by our hostess, Marianne. It was immediately apparent that the flight from one country to another had entailed a significant change. From the humidity, pollution, and squalor of Lima, we were welcomed by the cool, fall air, and bright sunshine to the modern city in Santiago.

Santiago was a city of tall buildings, clean parks, and beautiful tree-lined boulevards that led us to the Crown Plaza Hotel. Marianne was kind enough to point out significant sights such as the Presidential Palace, Santa Lucia Hill, and the Communication Tower. Government housing near the airport eliminated the slums that we had seen in Peru. The management welcomed us at the hotel with a pisco sour. Following check-in, we dispersed in small groups to explore the city.

During the afternoon, a group of athletically-minded individuals took their first South American jog through the parks and boulevards of the city. Chet Schuman and Jim Rice were especially ambitious in attacking the several mile incline of San Cristobal Hill. Phil Landers reported that he saw very few joggers and that pedestrians reacted to him in surprise; much the same way that Americans treated joggers in the early 1970s. Evidently this form of exercise is not particularly common in Santiago.

Another group took the metro system to a shopping plaza and reported that the subway was clean and efficient and that the shopping plaza seemed very similar to those that we find at home. A third group took an afternoon stroll through several city parks which were crowded with families, children and young lovers. Everybody agreed that Santiago was a sharp contrast to our previous experience in Peru. The people were substantially more cosmopolitan and extremely well-dressed. There was a defined European influence in various neighborhoods which the Chileans call colonies.

In the evening, most of the team gathered in Diana Kuhns and Kate Hickey's room to enjoy some excellent Chilean wine. It was possible to buy a very good cabernet sauvingnon or chardonnay for two to three dollars a bottle. That evening, we visited a delicatessen and enjoyed Chilean pizza.

Day 10
Monday, June 13
Santiago

Following breakfast, we began a tour of the city. Several of the group decided not to participate because of queasy stomachs. We began the tour down the wide Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue on a sunny day with a full view of the Andes. In the downtown area, we passed the Museum of Fine Arts which was still closed after three years because of earthquake damage. In the Plaza de Armas, we saw the Statue of Valdivia, the founder of the City of Santiago. We toured the Cathedral Metropalitana also located in the main square. This beautiful church was built in 1748 and, unlike the churches in Lima, it had a large number of worshipers inside. We drove past the Parliament Building which has not seen a meeting since the Allende regime was overthrown in 1973. The Presidential Palace in Constitution Square is called the Moneda and was formerly a mint.

Marianne told us that most Chileans were happy with their ruling military junta and that elections would be held next year. The Pinochet government is considered by many in the United States to be repressive. We were told, however, that it had been successful in keeping Chile's inflation rate to a mere 15 percent, substantially less than most other South American countries. In contrast with Lima, Santiago had no slums, few poor street people, and no ubiquitous military presence that we had observed in Lima.

Again, we were impressed with the many parks and fountains throughout the city. Our guide informed us that most Santiago residents appreciate the beauty that greenery adds to their city and also realize its value with regard to pollution. Santiago does have a substantial smog problem which becomes immediately apparent when one has spent a few hours out of doors.

In the downtown area, there are also beautiful statues dedicated to Jose San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins. In front of the latter, burns an eternal flame. Easter Island is part of the Chilean nation and, appropriately, a Moi statue rests on one of the downtown parkways.

In the older section of the city, we saw many private residences which have been converted to businesses and offices. Marianne told us that this was the section of town where there were many schools and universities and, indeed, students were evident on the sidewalks. We visited the Hipico Race Track reputed to be the best in South America. The grounds are beautifully kept and were being cleaned following a Sunday race. Driving away from the Club Hipico, we passed an army barracks which was guarded by soldiers with carbines, the first sign of military presence and weapons to which we had grown somewhat uncomfortably accustomed in Peru.

Marianne explained the educational system, family structure, and customs of Chile. We drove past the house of the Cocino family, one of Chile's wealthiest, who own mining interests and vineyards. There were snowcaps on the Andes foothills as we drove by Santa Lucia Mountain with its parthenon fortress and Mistral mural. We stopped at a craft shop where lapis lazuli was fashioned, and a number of the team members made purchases of this blue semi-precious stone found only in Chile and Afghanistan. In addition, the artisans were working obsidian and malachite, both native to Chile.

The bus took us to the top of San Cristobal Mountain and the statue of the Virgin which overlooks the city. Many of us had seen that statue illuminated on the previous evening. We stopped to take pictures from the top of the hill which is 2,400 feet above sea level and some 900 feet above the city. The layered affect of the smog was quite evident and, as we were above it, we had a much better view of the Andes than was possible from street level. Descending San Cristobal, we drove by Saint Lucia Hill where some of the most fashionable residences are located, some of which are embassies. We returned to the hotel in the early afternoon.

Throughout the remainder of the day, team members broke off into small groups in order to further see the sights of the city. In the early evening hour, an incident took place which represented the most serious and potentially volatile situation that the group had encountered. Tom Zimmerman took a photograph of a stained-glass window in an unmarked building. He was with Jim Logue at the time. The two were stopped and questioned by two uniformed policemen and a plain clothesman. Passports were taken and checked and they were told that they had photographed a building which was very important, in spite of the fact that it bore no identifying markings. The situation was complicated by the fact that neither Jim nor Tom had sufficient command of Spanish to explain their intentions with any degree of facility. Jim later reported that they were confirmed by headquarters as not being part of the CIA. Eventually, after 45 minutes, they managed to convince the police of their innocent intentions and; with an a apology, the situation was defused. The incident was later reported to the United States Embassy as a precautionary measure. During the evening, most of the group went to a seafood restaurant, Aquis de Cocoa, where excellent Chilean maritime dishes and wine removed some of the trepidation of the day's activities.

Day 11
Tuesday, June 14
Santiago

We arose to another sunny, but smoggy, day in Santiago, our last in Chile. Because all Santiago museums are closed on Mondays, Marianne, our guide, had scheduled a visit to the Pre-Columbian Museum as an activity prior to departure. We drove through the busy downtown streets to the old museum and saw a number of artifacts that were typical of Pre-Columbian Indians from the Mayans to the Patagonians. While there were several gold artifacts, most of the exhibits included pottery representing a variety of Andean and desert cultures. Marianne explained that the Chilean Spaniards had virtually exterminated their native indians, unlike the case in Peru. We saw capes of rhea feathers belonging to the Patagonians, bolas and a child's mummy. One of the most interesting exhibits was a quipa, a series of knotted ropes which the Incas used as an accounting system. While we were in the museum, we made friends with a group of ninth-grade students who were also touring and taking notes on the exhibits. It was another in a long series of opportunities for communication with local individuals something that both parties seemed to enjoy. Marianne had purchased some cookies for us to enjoy as we left the downtown area and departed for the airport.

Upon arrival, we were greeted with the not entirely unanticipated two-hour delay from AeroPeru. Marianne had dubbed our host airline as "Aero peor" meaning "the worse." She was able to convince the airline to subsidize our lunch in the pleasant airport dining facilities. We had a slight concern that perhaps Tom Zimmerman and Jim Logue would encounter difficulties at the emigration point, but, fortunately, this was not the case.

The short flight from Santiago to Buenos Aires was uneventful but gave us a spectacular view of the Andes, rugged and snowcapped, in the southern part of the continent. They seemed somewhat less formidable than they had in Peru. Once on the other side of the mountain, we flew over a vast plain. Upon arrival, we had to gather our own baggage and negotiate customs prior to meeting our guide. His name was Klaus and he was accompanied by a Uruguayan woman who was observing his technique as a tour guide. Klaus took us to the Hotel De las Americas in bustling downtown Buenos Aires. We soon found that this city of ten million people is alive with human activity until the early hours of the morning.

Sue Bennett led a group of individuals to a famous restaurant, El Repecho de San Telmo, where they enjoyed traditional Argentine beef and seafood dishes. Most of the team members spent part of the evening walking about the town and observing the nighttime activity. By this time, many had experienced bouts of nausea and other discomforts associated with traveling south of the border. The weather change had also given several people colds, therefore, most of the team turned in early in Buenos Aires.

Day 12
Wednesday, June 15
Buenos Aires

A change in our itinerary had rescheduled our trip to the gaucho ranch for Thursday; therefore, we began our stay in Buenos Aires with a tour of the city. The Avenue of the Ninth of July is the main street in Buenos Aires and the largest boulevard in South America. Its obelisk is similar to the Washington Monument, though smaller, and commemorates the fourth centennial of the city. The Colon Opera House is celebrating its eightieth anniversary and is closed for the season for renovations. We traveled through Court Square where the Argentine Supreme Court is located. In this building in 1986, the human rights trial resulted in the conviction of Argentina's former president and ruling military tribunal.

Down the Avenida de Mayo, the oldest street in Buenos Aires, we approached the National Congress in front of which was a beautiful fountain. Klaus was extremely informative and kept a running commentary of Argentine history and culture as he pointed out first one and then another monument, building, or activity of interest.

Mayo Square is a park that rests in front of Casa Rosada, the Argentine presidential palace. It is the site of the weekly Mothers' March that commemorates the missing thousands of victims of government repression. Across the square is the cathedral in which rests the tomb of San Martin, the liberator of Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

The oldest part of Buenos Aires is called San Telmo, and Klaus pointed out to us a number of restaurants, cafes, and tango show places in this area. We passed the Song of Labor monument outside the school of engineering which is the converted home of the Evita Foundation. Klaus showed us an umbo tree, the only tree that grows naturally on the Argentine pampas.

In the La Bocca area near the waterfront, we stopped at Caminto Street, a gaily painted artist area. Many of the team members made purchases in this area at substantial discounts over the downtown stores. We traveled along the Rio Plata and turned into the Plaza San Martin, an area where bullfights were once held.

In the Bario Norte, we explored the affluent Palermo section with its private residences now converted to embassies. The mansions give some indication of the wealth of Buenos Aires near the turn of the century. All of us remarked how much Argentina resembled Europe in its architecture, in the ethnic make-up of its people, and in the pace of its life. Everywhere there were statues and fountains. The Spanish Monument was especially beautiful, as was one of the lesser works of Rodin, and an equestrian sculpture by one of his pupils. We drove down the Avenida Libertador, the site of the wealthiest residences in Buenos Aires. We came to the Ricoleta that was named for a group of reclusive monks that once had an abbey in this location.

Klaus took us to a cemetery completely filled with the mausoleums of the wealthiest families in Buenos Aires. Without question, the sculpture and architecture in the mausoleums were some of the finest that we had seen in South America. He showed us the mausoleum of Evita Peron and spoke at some length about the Peron movement during the fifties and its subsequent resurgence in the late 1960s.

When we returned to the bus, we drove by the prestigious Jockey Club and arrived at the Hotel Plaza. Klaus had arranged for us to attend a fashion show of Argentine furs and leather at the Plaza Hotel. The three models and narrator were most helpful in assisting us in making distinctions between the different kinds of furs available in Argentina as well as the many grades and types of leather goods.

During the afternoon, there were no structured activities. Most of the team spent the afternoon exploring downtown Buenos Aires concentrating mostly in the Florida Street district and its pedestrian malls. We also received contact from the American Embassy indicating that they had planned a welcome and briefing for us. Unfortunately, because of the change in itinerary, we had to decline their invitation.

The evening activity was structured for the team to attend dinner and a folk show. The bus picked us up at 8:15 for a 9:00 dinner at a steak restaurant called, Las Nazarenas. We dined on typical Argentine dishes such as meat pies called empanadas, rich red sausages, and large portions of steak and fried potatoes. The Argentine wine that accompanied the meal was moderately good, but did not compare with the wines that we had enjoyed in Chile. Klaus indicated that we were by no means enjoying the best of Argentine wines.

Following dinner, we went for a late show at a tango theater called, La Casa Blanca de Buenos Aires. The show included demonstrations of tango and gaucho dancing, a variety of solo dancers, and two orchestras. There was also an Indian pipe string and drum band which played a number with the Argentine orchestra of Leopoldo Frederico, reputed to be the best tango band leader in Argentina. Without question in terms of music, production, and choreography, no one on the team had seen anything to approximate the professionalism and entertainment value of this show with the possible exception of Broadway. Our guidebooks had told us that Buenos Aires is a city that is alive until the wee hours of the morning and the streets were quite crowded when we returned to the hotel at 1:00 a.m.

Day 13
Thursday, June 16
Buenos Aires

A bus tour was scheduled to visit the pampas, Argentina's fertile prairie and center of beef production. We were driven about seventy miles to a town called San Antonio de Areco. This town was the center of gaucho tradition due to the fact that it served as the setting for a major Argentine novel that established in literature the gaucho tradition. The novel was written by Ricardo Guiraldes and was called Don Segundo Sombria. It is required reading for all Argentine school children and has been translated into many languages. The title character was a real person, the father of the author.

We drove by the local airport from which we would depart on the following day. At this point, the River Plata is thirty miles wide and flows brown and choppy to the sea some hundred miles away. We passed the National University and the River Plata Stadium where the Argentine team had won the World Cup in soccer in 1978. From the freeway, we had an excellent view of the Buenos Aires skyline. We were traveling along the Pan American Highway, a road that we had taken in both Peru and Chile. On one side of the road there were squalid slums while on the other attractive middle-class housing mostly of brick which would not have been out of place in an American suburb.

At the town of Pilar, we left the highway and traveled along a back road into the pampas. The scenery began to change from residential and commercial development to farm areas. Klaus, our guide, explained in detail life on the pampas, the gaucho tradition, and the importance of this prairie area to the Argentine economy. While a grazing area since the 16th century when Spaniards first settled in Argentina, the pampas assumed enormous importance about 100 years ago when cattle ranching became profitable because of the invention of refrigeration. At that point, major changes occurred on the pampas, and cattle raising became more of an economic endeavor rather than a tradition of the gauchos.

We entered the town of San Antonio de Aerco and stopped at a museum of gaucho artifacts owned by a painter named Osvaldo Gasparini. This gentleman was quite a character who made us feel welcome in his home and shop. He either sold or gave away many of his drawings to the members of the team. Through the interpreter, he talked about the gaucho life. During his youth, Gasparini's confirmation sponsor had actually been Don Segundo Sombria and so his association with the leading character of the gaucho tradition was well established. He had served as an illustrator for many gaucho books including the above referenced classic.

We departed Gasparini's museum and drove through the small town and stopped in the square. Klaus pointed out the monument, the small churches, and a building which had a beautiful Spanish courtyard. We left the square and went to La Cina Cina Ranch. This estancia was owned by a single family and, in addition to ranching, they specialized in gaucho programs for tourists. We toured their ranch, had the opportunity to ride horses, and enjoy a meal of traditionally barbecued beef ribs, red sausages, and tripe. The ranchers gave us an exhibition of gaucho horsemanship by riding at full speed and, while standing in the stirrups, they attempted to insert a stick through a brass ring about the size of a wedding ring. Several were able to accomplish the feat on more than one occasion. The air was crispy, cool and there was a wind blowing across the pampas when we departed for Buenos Aires.

During the evening, there were no organized activities so the team members split into small groups and went walking in the bustling downtown area of Florida Street. Another group attended a recital of the music of the opera Oedipus Rex at the magnificent Colon Theater.

Day 14
Friday, June 14
Buenos Aires

In order to accommodate the flight to Iguazu, the team had an early wake-up call and trip to the airport to catch a 7:50 flight. At the airport, already busy with travelers, the team said their good-byes to Klaus, our guide. Because of his willingness to provide assistance, his generosity, and his firm command of his profession, Klaus had earned the respect of all of the team members. He was a fountain of information and frequently took the extra step that endeared him to everyone. Upon departure, he gave Bill Martin several dozen slides of downtown Buenos Aires, and, in addition, he presented Jim Logue with a bottle of his favorite wine and asked him to sample it and render an opinion at some later date.

Our flight to Iguazu was our first in South America on a carrier other than AeroPeru. We took the Aerolinus Argentina flight which was by far the bumpiest of the many we had made thus far. Hopes that Argentine airline food would exceed that of Peru were rather quickly dashed.

At the airport, we were greeted by our guide, Paublo who, because of the cold weather and threatening skies, suggested that we visit the Argentine side of the falls prior to going to our hotel. This met with the groups' approval. We drove along the Iguazu River which was very high and running quite brown. Paublo discussed the deforestation which has been occurring in much of Brazil and its impact upon the ecology of this semi-tropical region.

As soon as we departed the bus, the thunder of the falling water of Iguazu Falls could be heard. The team had to walk approximately one mile on a footbridge into the center of the Iguazu River to visit the Argentine side of the falls. The falls in this area forms a very deep hole, called the Devil's Throat, into which pours a semi-circular array of cascading water. As we approached the area of the falls, the spray and mist engulfed us. Changing wind patterns and the sun peaking through the clouds created a rainbow effect around the falls that was absolutely breathtaking. We could stand on top of the falls and look toward the base. The roar was deafening and we were unable to see the bottom of the falls because of the spray and the mist. After several minutes of marveling at this natural phenomenon and getting quite wet in the process, we returned to the bus.

We moved back through the jungle on the Argentine side of the falls to clear customs from Argentina. We crossed the International Bridge at the confluence at the River Iguazu and the Parana River. From the center of the bridge which connects Argentina with Brazil, we could see three countries, the third being Paraguay. It took about a half an hour to clear Brazilian customs and drive to the Hotel Das Cataratas.

The weather had turned quite cloudy as we approached the beautiful hotel which overlooked the Brazilian side of the falls. We checked-in and had a quick lunch which Sue Bennett informed the staff did nothing to enhance the hotel's reputation for fine dining. Following lunch, we met in the lobby for our trip to the falls.

The closer one gets to Iguazu Falls the more deafening the roar of falling water becomes. The trail to the cataracts moves down the side of the cliffs through the green semi-tropical forest. It crosses first one way and then reverses in an ever descending path that exposes first one and then another spectacular view of Iguazu. There are literally dozens of areas in the falls. The first semi-circle plummets directly to river level and consists of seven separate waterfalls. A second semi-circle is much larger and falls about sixty feet to a plateau and then twice that distance to the river below. A third area has smaller falls plummeting through lush vegetation. At the fourth area, a double cataract, one can move to the base of the first level on a catwalk and literally stand above the second cataract at the base of the first. The view is magnificent, the sound is almost deafening, and one does not return without being soaked and profoundly moved. We had been informed that the Argentine side of the falls was more dramatic than the Brazilian, but it was difficult to imagine a more dazzling cascade than the three quarters of a mile stretch of Brazilian Iguazu.

Since Das Cataratas was an isolated hotel and because of the rain, activities out of doors or away from the hotel were limited. Jim Logue and Tom Zimmerman compensated for this isolation by hosting a team get together prior to the evening meal. The quality of food at dinner was substantially improved over our noontime experience. We dined on a buffet of traditional Brazilian dishes; unfortunately, the service was quite poor, and we had a large number of problems with bills exaggerated by the language barrier.

After dinner, since the rains had stopped, small groups of team members went for a walk to the lookout to do some star watching. The Southern Cross was once again visible in the sky, as was the Milky Way and a variety of southern constellations. When we retired, the quiet of the evening was broken only by the crashing noise of the falls and the rattling of window panes in sympathetic vibration.

Day 15
Saturday, June 18
Iguazu

Most of the team arose early to enjoy a morning walk to the falls, to take some additional pictures, and to look at the local wildlife such as armadillos and acoutis. Kate Hickey and Ron Thompson reported that the bird-watching was not as productive as it was in the pampas or the Amazon, but nonetheless, it yielded several new species. They had been unable to secure a field guide, so they recorded the descriptions of each new specie for later identification. It became an amusing game among some of the team members to name each new species in a generic fashion to facilitate group discussion.

About one half of the team took a special bus excursion to Itaipu Dam on the Parana River which flows between Brazil and Paraguay. This enormous bi-national project is still under construction with ten of the eighteen turbines completed. The dam is most impressive at eight kilometers in length with an additional four kilometer power station. It is comprised partly of packed earth, partly of concrete, and a third section of natural rock fill. It can produce 75 million kilowatts annually which makes it the largest hydro-electric facility in the world. Half of the output from a single turbine provides all of the electrical needs for the entire country of Paraguay. The remaining turbines are split evenly between the two participating countries; in Brazil it supplies electricity to 70 percent of its population from a total of ten different states. Paraguay sells its remaining power to Brazil in return for half ownership of Itaipu Dam. The artificial lake created by the dam is 1,330 square kilometers. A great deal of effort went into the relocation of indigenous plants and animals displaced by the project.

We returned to the hotel and settled our account and experienced again a frustration with the service at the hotel. Phil Landers deduced that the massive amount of paperwork was probably due to the fact that the Hotel Cataratas operated on a government contract as it was located within the confines of a Brazilian national park. Under the assumption that he was correct, we hoped for better things in Sao Paulo and Rio.

Cloudy skies and drizzle accompanied us on the short bus ride to the Brazilian airport in Iguazu where we would depart for Sao Paulo. We had a brief wait in the airport before departing on Varig Airlines.

Once airborne, we were delighted to learn that the in-flight meal included half of a bottle of respectable Brazilian wine. It was a bumpy flight between Iguazu and Curitiba where we made an intermediate stop. Upon takeoff, the auxiliary oxygen equipment dropped out of the ceiling in front of Diana Kuhns causing her and Sue Bennett some very anxious moments. The flight to Sao Paulo was uneventful and we landed in the modern airport and met our new Brazilian guide, Lily.

She certainly did not lack for enthusiasm and was a welcome change from the reserved Paublo whom we left in Iguazu. As we drove through the city, Lily explained its layout and some of the cautions for visitors. She left us at the Hotel Excelsior, a monolithic downtown structure where we had an overview of the bustling metropolis from the nineteenth floor.

Most of the team soon set out exploring. The area around the hotel reminded virtually everyone of Time Square. Some returned to the hotel for dinner while others chose downtown restaurants. We encountered our first McDonald's of the trip, and the fast-food gourmets were able confirm that, indeed, even some 4,000 miles away, the food tastes the same. Before retiring, an impromptu get together took place in the hall during which everyone had the chance to talk and relax.

Day 16
Sunday, June 19
Sao Paulo

We rose to sunny skies and a buffet breakfast prior to our tour of the city of Sao Paulo. Despite the fact that it is over 400 years old, the city has very few places of historical interest. That is because in the last 50 years it has expanded geometrically and has gobbled up nearby villages to assume its present size as the second largest city in the Western Hemisphere.

Near our hotel was an area of pedestrian walkways that we had explored the previous evening. There was a craft fair across from our hotel which was referred to by locals as "the hippie market" because it started in the 1970s by a hippie group. We passed the Educational Ministry and the Italia Terrace which, at 43 stories, was the tallest building in Sao Paulo. Oscar Niemeyer designed a number of major buildings in Sao Paulo and his hand in the architecture is evident. We drove through some of the palacias which are residences remaining from the coffee era which dated to the turn of the century when Sao Paulo had its first major boom. We drove by Municipal Stadium and visited the hospital clinic, the largest in Latin America, where the second heart transplant in the world was performed years ago. In the garden section, there are elegant middle-class residences. We stopped at University City which was conceived in the thirties and completed in the late fifties as a school for 30,000 students. It was at this point that we encountered more joggers than we had at any previous area visited. The botany and biology areas were appropriately set in a beautiful green preserve.

At Butanta Institute we visited the snake museum and the outdoor snake pit. The Institute is famous for its production of a variety of different kinds of anti-venom, and the museum displays poisonous snakes indigenous to Brazil as well as those from throughout South America. We drove by Morumbe Park which is one of the few areas of natural forest vegetation in the entire city. Ibirapuera Park is the largest in South America and contains monuments and pavilions. The Banderous monument depicts the struggle for the nationalization of Brazil as well as the importance of Sao Paulo to this country. An obelisk commemorates the Sao Paulo revolution.

Twenty percent of Sao Paulo's residents are Japanese. In their neighborhood we saw pagodas, open markets, and Japanese lettering on Portuguese store fronts. The Japanese neighborhood was celebrating its eightieth year with a major festival, and the current emperor of Japan was in Sao Paulo for the celebration.

The oldest structure in the city is a Jesuit school that has been rebuilt several times since the 1700s. There is a monument to the Jesuits in the square beside the school, and we stopped to view it and the gothic municipal court building next door.

Lily took us to a lapidary factory where we saw how precious stones are first faceted and then ground and polished to produce the beautiful aquamarine, emerald, and topaz for which Brazil is famous. After some shopping at the factory, we returned to the hotel. During the afternoon, most of the team members explored the hippie fair and shopped for crafts and art work.

By late in the afternoon, most of the team had returned to the 19th floor having been intimidated somewhat by the huge crowds, heavy traffic, and repeated warnings from Lily, our guide, to beware of pickpockets and muggers. It was probably the lowest point in team morale throughout the two-week period. Sao Paulo offered very few accessible spots for culture or recreation and almost nothing of historical or scenic value. It is simply a huge megalopolis which sprawls across the hilly plateau and reminds one of block-after-block of seedy Time Square, New York. After an hour or so of commiserating, the group decided to attempt the streets again, and we went for a long walk. By twilight, the city seemed less intimidating and spirits rose.

Added to the refreshing evening walk was the fact that virtually everyone enjoyed a good meal. One group went to the Hilton and had the luxury of an English menu and reasonable prices. Jim Logue and Tom Zimmerman led thirteen of the team to a small restaurant several blocks from the hotel. The fixed-price menu included Russian service of skewered barbecued samples of 11 different kinds of meat accompanied by starches and vegetables. Everybody compared the dinner to a competitive event with the restaurant winning the eating marathon hands-down. Some drinks and desserts accompanied the meal and, with the tip, cost each person about $5. We strolled through the city's pedestrian area before retiring for the night.

Day 17
Monday, June 20
Sao Paulo

The team arose early and met our guide at 8:30 to go off on a shopping expedition and change money. Brazil's volatile inflation rate gives different rates of exchange for cash and traveler's checks and a third rate for credit cards. The rate changes almost daily, and, in fact, it depends upon the city, the place of exchange, and even the individual involved. Bill Martin and Phil Landers delayed departing with the group and tried to catch up without success. On returning to the hotel, Phil was the first target of an urban pickpocket who deftly confiscated 1,400 cruzados from Phil's front pants pocket. Most of the team returned to the hotel shortly after 11:00 only to discover that the flight had been delayed and we would remain in Sao Paulo for an additional two hours.

It was an unfortunate turn of events in that had the delay been known in advance, some formal morning activity could have been organized. As it was, the two separate time, blocks before and after noon, were insufficient, for some organized excursion even if bus arrangements could have been made. Most of the group retired to a neighborhood restaurant where excellent native shish kebab dishes were served for lunch. After lunch, they walked through the park near the hotel where the hippie fair had been held the previous day. It was a strange sensation to see the park, which had been so crowded on Sunday, relatively abandoned to a few strollers, peddlers, and destitute people. At 3:00, we returned to the hotel and boarded the bus for the Sao Paulo Airport. The half hour ride took us through some of the more depressing slums of Sao Paulo. The city had grown to its present size of 18 million from a population of 100,000 at the turn of the century. In doing so, it had sacrificed a great deal of its history and gentility. In spite of the fact that many of the team members had enjoyed certain aspects of Sao Paulo, as a group we were not entirely displeased to be leaving.

It was an uneventful fifty-minute flight from Sao Paulo Airport to Rio. At night the lights of the city lay along the coast like a necklace. Upon landing, we were met by Marcello, our Rio guide, and transferred to the bus. We drove from the airport through the nighttime street of this city of eight million people. Despite the late hour, the landmarks of Rio, such as Corcovado Mountain and Sugarloaf, were plainly evident. For many of us, when we imagined South America, these were the images that popped into mind, so we were especially glad to be at our city of final destination. It was with a sense of pleasure and ease that we entered the Royalty Copacabana which was substantially more plush than our urban residences of the past week. One could almost feel the tension leaving the group as it slipped into the relaxed ambiance of this famous city.

After check-in, we convened in the lobby to travel as a group to dinner. We enjoyed a delicious meal of assorted seafoods at a nearby restaurant and migrated like lemmings to Copacabana Beach. Despite the fact that it was the last day of autumn in the south, the air was warm and the crashing waves surprisingly comfortable. A pleasant stroll back to the hotel left us ready for a good night's sleep in anticipation of the activities of the next day in Rio.

Day 18 .
Tuesday, June 21
Rio de Janeiro

A 7:00 a.m. desk call awakened us to our first morning in Rio on the first day of winter. It was surprisingly warm even in the early morning and many of us took the opportunity to jog or walk outside prior to breakfast. Even at this early hour, shorts and a light shirt were the order of the day. We left on the bus for our tour of Corcovado Mountain, but the first act of business was to render a nonharmonic version of Happy Birthday to Barb Sims. As we drove through Copacabana Street, the major shopping section of that district, Marcello oriented us to the city during daylight. Corcovado Mountain is in the center of Rio with the Statue of Christ, arms extended to the north and south, facing the bay. It sits on top of Humpback Mountain some 2,000 feet above the city and was paid for by the people of Rio.

We passed through the Sugarloaf Bay section of Rio and had a good view of Sugarloaf Mountain as a peninsula in the bay with its tram cars leading to the top. In the Botafogo section, we passed Guanabara Palace, made of white granite, once home to Princess Isabelle who was credited with freeing Brazil's slaves 100 hundred years ago. It is currently the residence of the governor. In this old section of the city, there were beautiful gardens and gingerbread-trimmed Victorian houses.

At the base of the mountain, we departed the bus and took a two-car train to the top of Corcovado. We passed through semi-tropical forests that opened on to scenic vistas at almost dizzying heights. The view from the top was splendid and we had ample opportunity to take photographs although it was a cloudy day with a substantial amount of mist in the distance. Descending the mountain, we stopped at the half-way point in order to enjoy a twisting, turning bus ride through the rain forest. Marcello explained to us that this area of Rio is a national park called Da Tijuca Forest which was once a coffee plantation. On the side of the hill some coffee trees remained, but most had been replaced with native growth, such as banana trees, date palms, and coconut palms. Impatiens, in colors of red, coral, and pink, blanketed the forest floor. We stopped at a beautiful waterfalls, which were reminiscent of some in the state parks near Williamsport, to take some photographs. The day had become quite cloudy as we descended into South Rio for a tour along the beaches.

Rio's beaches are legendary and Marcello told us that the most popular beach among the locals was the Barro da Tijuca. We also passed Sao Conrado and saw hang gliders in the sky who prefer landing at the south end of this beach. More popular are Leblon, Ipanema (immortalized in song), and Copacabana which was closest to our home base and by far the most commercialized. Marcello guided us back to the hotel where we made plans for additional excursions in future days.

During the afternoon, members of the team set about exploring Rio on their own. One rather large group spent several hours at the Botanical Gardens which are celebrating a 180th anniversary. Lined with stately royal palm trees, some over 150 feet tall, the gardens were a nature lover's paradise with birds, animals, and plants from all over the world.

Others took the opportunity to shop in nearby centers or along Copacabana Street. Still others walked along the beach or jogged in the pleasant afternoon climate. During the evening, most of the team dined at an Italian restaurant recommended through the investigation of Sue Bennett. Le Mole was near the hotel and offered Brazilian variations on familiar Italian dishes.

In spite of good intentions, most of the group was tired from the day's activities and unable to remain awake to watch the NBA finals which were telecast on Brazilian TV.

Day 19
Wednesday, June 22
Rio de Janeiro

The morning and afternoon of this day were left unstructured so that team members had the flexibility to select individual activities. Many chose to visit H. Stern & Company, a world renowned gem exporter with world headquarters located in Rio. They were given a tour of the cutting and polishing facility and demonstrations of various techniques associated with lapidary arts. There were also exhibits of native gem crafts as well as some internationally acclaimed Stern exhibits. Gems are among Brazil's most important exports and, as Stern is the leader in this area, visitors have the opportunity to view practices associated with gem production at their very best. Shopping and sightseeing occupied most of the afternoon hours. Team members in various groups visited the city's parks and museums and shopped in the business district. Walking was the rule of the day and with few exceptions, the patterned cobblestone sidewalks of Rio were conducive to a relaxed day of exploring. Sue Bennett was involved in an unfortunate incident when her purse was slashed, but, luckily, she lost only a calculator.

In the evening, a group tour of Rio after dark was scheduled. The night began with a charcoal broiled meal at a local restaurant in the Leblon district. Marcello explained to us that it was part of Brazilian custom to serve various skewered meat in succession as a part of a barbecue called a churrascurias. Thus, as had been the case in Sao Paulo, we enjoyed sausages, chicken, and slices of beef, pork, and lamb fixed in various ways which were accompanied by native Brazilian vegetables and starches. The meal was quite filling and gave us a good sample of various Brazilian meats.

Following the meal, we drove to a club called Platform One where an evening of Brazilian entertainment took place. Lavish costumes and native music highlighted the evening. Various songs and dances typical to different areas of Brazil and a part of their national heritage were featured. Some of the costumes reminded one of carnival and were as elaborate as those worn by our own Mummers String Band. One highlight of the evening was a rendition of the song "We Are the World" in Portuguese with girls in costumes depicting literally hundreds of different national flags. It was near midnight when the bus returned the tired group to the hotel.

Day 20
Thursday, June 23
Rio de Janeiro

We were surprised to wake to sunny skies because rain had been predicted. The group had decided to take a boat trip to various islands in Guanabara Bay. Marcello had made arrangements for us; however, the weather forecast called for clouds and rain, and he advised us to cancel the trip. As is often the case with weathermen in our own country, the direct opposite resulted. The day was beautiful with blue skies and a temperature in the 80s. After breakfast, many of the team used this unstructured day for visits to town, museums, and other developmental activities. A large contingent also spent time on Rio's famous Copacabana Beach to enjoy the sun and surf.

At the hotel later in the afternoon, an incident occurred which puzzled most of the team members. For about an hour police surrounded a nearby building, helicopters circled the area, and there were plain clothes policemen with weapons stationed on the roofs of many buildings. No one seemed to have any idea what was going on, although there had been a major bank robbery earlier in the week and it was speculated that the police may have had information that would lead to the arrest of one or more suspects. The action was far enough away from our hotel that we were unable to discern any details, yet near enough that we could watch the activity. Many did so from the terrace located above the 13th floor on the hotel's roof. It was interesting to note, that in spite of fact that a large crowd and a great deal of traffic used the street, the police made no effort to keep the crowd back or, in any way, to redirect traffic. Many of the police were armed with automatic weapons, and the potential for the injury of an innocent bystander seemed to be rather high.

We later learned that a group of burglars had been apprehended and a hostage situation developed. The burglars target had been the apartment of a Brazilian soccer hero. By the time police brought it under control, the news media were carrying bulletins and a substantial crowd had gathered.

In the evening, Ralph Horne took most of the group to a Chinese restaurant that he had discovered the previous day, and Sue Bennett proclaimed the meal to be first rate. The last Brazilian night was spent by most of the team members in an impromptu get together in Sue Bennett and Rae Ann Karichner's room.

Day 23
Friday, June 24
Rio de Janeiro

The group arose early on this last day in South America in preparation for the very long trip home. There were last minute trips to the beach and a major restructuring of luggage to ensure the safety of articles purchased while out of the country. This was a lesson learned from rather negative experiences on the part of several members. After eating lunch, we checked out of the hotel at 2:30.

For the most part, the group was anxious to go home. Three weeks away from friends and loved ones is a long time and even the anticipatory jokes about the quality of food on AeroPeru indicated a sense of anticipation. Marcello took us through the Matacama section of Rio on our way to the airport and pointed out several architectural highlights, including the Colonial facade of the Institute for the Study of Tropical Diseases. We encountered the expected long airport line, but still salvaged enough time in the international area to purchase some fine Brazilian chocolates and English reading materials for the long flight.

After take-off, we watched the evening lights of Rio disappear beneath a blanket of low-hanging clouds that had moved in earlier in the morning. It was a bumpy flight, and the plane made a scheduled stop at Sao Paulo where we did not deplane. It was raining when our flight took off for Lima.

We had a two-hour stopover in the Lima airport where the riddle concerning the substantial time difference between the flight to Lima three weeks ago and the return flight was explained. The plane would make two stops; the first in Guayaquil, a city in northern Ecuador, and the second in Panama City. It was nearly 2:00 a.m. when the plane departed Lima, and within an hour we were over the lights of Guayaquil. Most of the group were tired, and in spite of the excitement of returning home, most everyone on the plane managed to log a few hours sleep before the plane landed in Panama City. The sun was just rising as we approached the coast of Central America. The isthmus in that area is so narrow that from the high altitude we were able to see both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the country of Panama. On the approach, folks on the west side of the aircraft got a good view of the Panama Canal. It was an uneventful flight from Panama to Miami where we arrived at 11:00 a.m.

We had a brief stay in the Miami Airport Hotel as a rest point on the long journey home. The team members enjoyed the warm sunshine and pool as a means of relaxation. In the evening, it was a treat to enjoy American food, and the rib restaurant in the hotel was particularly welcome. Three weeks without such staple items as green salad and water, even in the interest of one's own health, is a long period of time. The group used the afternoon and evening hours to catch up on sleep.

Day 22
Sunday, June 26
Miami

We left the motel at 7:00 a.m. to catch our 8:00 flight from Miami to New York. The spacious Pan Am 747 couldn't move fast enough for most of us as we returned to Williamsport. An uneventful flight and a three-hour bus ride later deposited us at our starting point in front of the Building Trades Center at 3:30 in the afternoon, tired from the long journey, delighted in the greetings of friends and loved ones, and already a bit nostalgic from our three-week shared expience.

Chapter IV

Participant Follow-up

Following their return, the participants were asked to review their action plan and prepare a brief report which summarized the results of their objectives planned the previous spring. Each person was requested to prepare a list of activities which represented the achievements associated with their original action plan as well as those unanticipated events of a developmental nature which took place while they were in South America. The responses from each participant are presented in this chapter.

In examining these responses, several cautionary notes are appropriate. First, it would be almost impossible for every individual to recount accurately the full measure of impact that their time in South America had in both a personal and professional sense. It must also be understood that each person reacted or responded very differently to the experiences of the three-weeks abroad. In preparing the follow-up report for the British Isles Field Experience, the participants had been requested to react chiefly to the professional objectives established prior to the trip and to report those activities that had been completed while abroad. For the South American Field Experience a different approach was taken. In order to provide a more well rounded response for each person, the instructions referenced the previously established action plan but encouraged the participants to employ no particular framework for reporting. This gave each respondent substantial latitude in preparing his/her follow-up. What has resulted is a series of reports that, in many cases, emphasized the personal reaction to the experience to a greater extent than the professional activities completed while in South America. It also better accommodated those activities that were serendipitous rather than planned.

A second cautionary note to the summary reports is the time frame of the responses. The long-term impact cannot be accurately assessed and included in a publication which follows the conclusion of the trip by only a few short months. Thus, in many cases, the follow-up is a commitment to further activities and, hence, has become a second action plan.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Dr. William J. Martin

College Position: Dean of Student Services

1. Because of a change in plans that precluded the possibility of the president's participating in the field experience, it was necessary for me to coordinate all activities during the time in South America. Specifically, this involved handling routine problems that arose with the participants, tour agents, purveyors of services, or other local agencies. As this was the first time that I had assumed a responsibility of this nature, it was a learning experience and an exercise in facilitating positive group dynamics.

2. The staff development program which had served as preparation for the South American field experience was prepared under my supervision and discussed in Chapter I. The list of staff development activities is presented in Appendix B. I have also organized the reporting of follow-up activities which are listed in this section.

3. Plans are currently under way for making contact with agents in South America to explore possibilities for the recruitment of international students. These contacts will take place with Pan American agencies as well as with those of national governments and are scheduled for Fall 1988.

4. The field journal will be distributed to participants, sponsors, and members of the internal campus community. Copies will be placed in the College library and institutional archives. Finally, the journal itself will be forwarded to various agencies, such as the Consortium for International Education and AACJC, for possible excerpt publication.

5. My study of South American organizations indicated that they tend to be much more authoritative in nature, and although working conditions for employees in many cases are quite good, they tend to have little voice in the operation of their organizations. This apparently occurs with a well balanced nomothetic and ideographic dimension, but in the absence of participatory management. Exception to these rules included organizations of a professional nature such as the university at Santiago, Chile, where conversations with faculty and students indicated an institutional governance structure similar to those of our colleges. Extrapolation made on the basis of assumptions rather than direct observation lead me to believe that other types of professional organizations would tend to be more democratically ruled rather than authoritarian. These may include legal firms, hospitals, engineering firms, etc.

6. In preparation for the trip to South America, I participated in the Center for Lifelong Education course in Conversational Spanish. While abroad, I found that my use of the Spanish language improved but was still confined to a rather narrow focus. Thus, I was able to carry on conversations typical to a tourist's and to discuss concepts of education in the Spanish language. However, when the conversation focused on other issues, I found that my vocabulary was insufficient. I also noticed that there was a substantial difference in the type of Spanish spoken. It occurred to many of us in the group that Spanish was the second language of many of the Peruvian Indians, and because of this, they tended to speak slowly and were more easily understood by us North Americans. In Chile and Argentina, however, the continental Spanish of the European descendants resulted in unfamiliar accents and a rapidity of speech that made interpretation a substantial adjustment. It was very difficult for me to adjust to the spoken Portuguese, and I was able to, over the course of a week in Brazil, acquire the use of only a few necessary phrases of questions or salutations.

7. Extensive preparation for an investigation during the travel/study program greatly enhanced my understanding of the Pre-Columbian, Colonial, and Revolutionary periods in South American history. To detail my study and its result would require a substantial investment of time. Rather, I chose to use these historical themes in designing the College's slide presentation that described the South American field experience. I felt that these historical periods dominated not only South America's past, but its present, and it seemed appropriate to use my experiences in exploring these periods as a foundation for the follow-up audio visual presentation.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Suzann L. Bennett

College Position: Coordinator of Food Service Programs

During my field experience in South America I was able to meet most of my objectives and was able to add an additional objective.

OBJECTIVE: Study menus and cuisine.
I was able to collect menus from various hotels and restaurants in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. The menus range from fast food to fine dining. The cuisines and foods offered on the South American experience varied greatly and gave me a broader exposure than I had anticipated, including game menus; French, Portuguese, Indian, Oriental, and Italian cuisine; and traditional South American dishes.

OBJECTIVE: View food production methods and equipment.
While in South America, I was able to tour eight kitchens with the help of Tom Livingstone and observed first-hand their food production and equipment used in preparation. I viewed cooking with kerosene to modern equipment.

OBJECTIVE: Study of cocoa and coffee bean and processes.
I was not able to meet this objective because we were not in the plantation areas. I was able to see a few cocoa trees.

NEW OBJECTIVE: Write an article to submit to Chocolatier magazine: "Tips For Chocolaholic Traveling in South America."

IMPACT ON THE FA/CA CURRICULUM:

Adoption of recipes and serving techniques will improve the one-credit course in International Cuisine and make available four new books featuring cuisine from the four countries.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Dennis E. Fink

College Position: Assistant Professor of Horticulture

The South American Field Experience proved to be not only a valuable and diverse educational experience, but it was also one which was personally enriching. Because of South America's diverse topography and climate, I was able to observe a wealth of plant material and many different and unique ways in which these plants were used. I observed everything from poinsettias being used as ornamental landscape shrubs to indigenous tropical plants being used in interior plantscapes in malls, restaurants, and hotels.

The extensiveness of this field experience has allowed me to accomplish most of my educational objectives. My objectives were realized in the following manner and are capsulized as follows:

A. Recorded environmental conditions such as temperature, light intensities, and humidity in the understory plant ecosystem of the Amazon River Basin near Iquitos, Peru.

With the use of a light meter, a thermometer, and a hygrometer, I measured various environmental conditions in the jungle near our camp. During our stay, temperatures remained constant but were 10-15 degrees cooler in the jungle than in open areas. Humidity also remained constant, with readings from 82-96 percent. The most important, and the readings I found the most interesting, were of the light levels. Light intensity varied from a high of 12,000 foot-candles, measured on a cloudless day at 12:15 p.m. in an open field, to a low reading of 60 foot-candles that same day at 12:40 p.m. These readings were taken on the jungle floor under the tropical tree canopy.

B., C., & F.

Observed, photographed, and categorized various important tropical plantscape plants and how they were used both in interior and exterior plantscapes. Over 200 various species of indigenous plants were photographed and notes made on how many of these plants were used in such places as Lima and Iquitos, Peru; Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; and Rio De Janeiro, Brazil.

D. Photographed and appraised various styles of landscapes and landscape construction techniques throughout South America. Most landscapes in general were very simple; however, I found landscape construction to be very elaborate. I observed everything from an extensive use of water and beautiful fountains, intricate mosaic sidewalks, extensive screening walls, to secluded pastoral courtyards.

E. Visited and photographed three botanical gardens and various parks and public greenspaces. Most South American cities have set aside large areas for plazas, parks, and greenspaces. It seems most South Americans have a deep appreciation for the overpowering natural beauty which surrounds them. The people of the cities use these parks as areas to stage fairs and open-air markets. They also serve as gathering places for young people.

The three botanical gardens I visited were Iguazu Falls, Tijuca Forest, and Jardin Botanico--all in Brazil. The most elaborate and educational was the Jardin Botanico botanical garden in Rio De Janeiro which was celebrating its 180th anniversary. The gardens were one of the most interesting and botanically diverse I have ever visited, with over 135,000 plants to study. The most spectacular sight in the gardens was the over 130 Royal Palms which towered over the main entrance way to a height of over 180 feet.

The gardens also had one of the oldest botanical reference libraries in the western hemisphere. In all, the extensive wealth of plant materials was too much to even begin to absorb in one visit.

G. Visited and photographed retail flower shops in the following cities: Santiago, Chile; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Sao Paulo and Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. All the cities in South America made extensive use of open-air and sidewalk flower marketing techniques.

Visited and photographed an open-air wholesale/retail flower market in Lima, Peru. This was the largest flower market of this type I have ever seen.

Visited and photographed a retail garden center at a modern shopping mall in Santiago, Chile. Except for the extensive use of open-air cash and carry marketing techniques, their flower shops and garden centers are very similar to ours.

H., I., & J.

In conclusion, while I was not able to make specific contact with horticultural schools and colleges because of the time constraints of our schedule, this experience had a very positive effect on my skills and knowledge in my field of study and teaching.

After a mind expanding experience such as this, all the participants, the College, and the community will benefit in a very positive way from this initiative in international education. I can only say that as I walked away from our bus on the last day of the trip, I felt an overpowering sense of accomplishment and personal enrichment, which I know I will share with my fellow faculty, students, and community.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Kate D. Hickey

College Position: Director, Learning Resources Center

A number of activities associated with the South American Field Experience proved memorable and expanded both my personal and professional knowledge: . .

OBJECTIVE: TO EXPAND MY PROFESSIONAL KNOWLEDGE IN LIBRARIANSHIP.

--toured the special library of the Botanical Garden, Rio de Janeiro.
--observed the national libraries of Chile and Argentina.
--visited bookstores in all major cities; except in Peru the selection was very comprehensive and featured works in many languages.
--collected several articles in the library literature about librarianship in South America.

OBJECTIVE: TO EXPLORE PERSONAL INTERESTS IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

--visited archaeological sites in Cuzco and Machu Picchu, which immersed one in the past and proved an overwhelming intellectual and emotional experience.
--toured the Gold Museum in Lima and the Pre-Columbian Museum in Santiago.
--went bird watching in the Amazon, at Iguazu Falls, and in Rio. Obtained field guides and am working with Ron Thompson to develop an accurate list of species seen.
--observed the Southern Cross constellation (and others) in all four countries.
--learned a great deal from horticulturist Dennis Fink during tours of the Amazon jungle and the Botanical Garden in Rio de Janeiro.

OBJECTIVE: TO ABSORB DIFFERENT CULTURES AND TO DEVELOP A "WORLD VIEW".

--participated in the pre-trip film and lecture series.
--was overwhelmed by the unique sounds, smells, and sights of South America, particularly in Peru.
--observed vast contrasts of wealth and poverty, freedom and repression, and gained a new appreciation for an American lifestyle I had taken for granted.
--observed the interactions, both personal and economic, between tourists and native peoples, and their interdependence for better and worse.

OBJECTIVE: TO WORK WITH OTHER COLLEGE TRAVELERS IN SUPPORTING THEIR FIELD EXPERIENCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

--developed bibliographies of relevant books and magazine articles.
--established a reserve book collection in the library for use by S.A.F.E. participants.
--provided specific pre-trip support for five colleagues who researched their special interests.
--am providing post-trip library support to two colleagues continuing their research.
--am organizing an extensive display of South American artifacts to be shown in the library in the fall.

Last, but far from least, was the unexpected benefit of the exceptional camaraderie which developed among all members of the group. To quote Ann Miglio in her follow-up remarks after the British Isles Field Experience, I truly gained "a new feeling of friendship toward members of faculty and staff and a greater respect for the expertise and dedication of our College family."

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant:	Ms. Sharon K. Hitesman
College Position:	Coordinator of Career Exploration in Nontraditional Occupations

My first objective was to study the differences in gender roles in the countries visited in order to incorporate this information into presentations made through the Career Exploration in Nontraditional Occupations project. Also in connection with objective number one is my second objective which involved a study of the predominant female occupations within the South American sites visited. Observations related to these first two objectives helped me to arrive at the conclusion that although it was quite evident that women are very strong contributors in the work force, most female occupations are those which would be considered very traditional in the United States. This held true for male occupations as well. It was encouraging to notice that there were several instances, particularly in Brazil, where women were engaged in somewhat nontraditional areas of work, i.e., street sweeper operator and gas station workers, which may reflect some degree of acceptance toward sex role changes.

Objective number three revolved around our visit to Machu Picchu. This objective of increasing my knowledge of the Inca Empire was quite easy to accomplish as the ruins, tour guides, and available literature provided me with a wealth of information. This portion of the trip has helped me to develop an increased fascination as well as a deep respect for the grand accomplishments in architecture that the Indians were able to accomplish so many years ago.

Objective four centered around the development of a personal philosophy regarding international education. This objective has certainly been accomplished through my exposure to the many varied experiences during our travels. I have been able to experience the differences in cultures between those visited and our own and have been enriched by exposure to the people within each country. Overall, the South American tour has helped me to understand the significant growth/learning experience that international education can provide, and, equally important, it has increased my appreciation of the many opportunities we sometimes take for granted in our own country.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Dr. Ralph A. Horne

College Position: Director, Construction Technology

The following narrative provides information on my personal objectives for the South American Field Experience (SAFE):

1. DEVELOP A 35MM SLIDE JOURNAL OF THE TRIP WITH NARRATION AND MUSIC

As part of the field experience, I served as the official photographer for the trip. Over 600 slides were taken in the four countries visited. The slides have been reviewed and sorted by country, site, and subject. I am currently working with Bill Martin and Fred Gilmour to develop a multimedia slide presentation suitable for public viewing. In addition to the slides, cassette sound recordings of regional music were collected for incorporation in the slide presentation.

2. STUDY ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS IN EACH COUNTRY

During the trip to South America I had the opportunity to study the architecture and construction methods in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. It appears that the Colonial Spanish period of architecture is the most prominent style in each of the countries visited. In many areas of Peru, the influence of the Inca period is reflected in the layout of streets and structures. In Cuzco, Peru, the Spanish have used the Inca foundations as part of their buildings. As we traveled to the large metropolitan areas such as Lima, Santiago, Buenos Ares, and Rio, there is a mixture of both Spanish Colonial and Contemporary architecture. In newer cities there is an effort to provide structures that are functional rather than architectural. This is especially true in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where rapid urbanization has influenced construction and design. However, even in Sao Paulo, there are examples in the older sections of the city of the Spanish Colonial era. In each country I collected color slides of prominent structures for us in our Architectural Technology program at the College.

There are major differences in construction materials and methods in each country. In both rural and metropolitan areas, residential construction is basically labor intensive, and the use of pneumatic and power equipment is non-existent. The pace of construction is, therefore, slow and less productive than in the United States. Commercial construction methods and materials appear to be similar to those in this country. The workmanship and application of finish material is of a high quality.

The most popular construction material used is masonry. Cut stone and poured concrete appear to be used extensively in residential and light commercial construction. In Peru and Chile the use of wood was limited to eucalyptus for structural members. This tree was introduced by the Spanish, both in South America and California, to feed cattle and to provide building material. Commercial construction employs a wide range of building materials that are common to both South America and the United States.

3. TO GAIN A PERSPECTIVE OF SOUTH AMERICAN LIFE

The trip provided an opportunity to view the economic, social, educational, and governmental structure in each country. The experience completely changed my perspective of the region. While there are many areas that are under-developed, there appears to be a major effort in each country to improve living, working, and educational opportunities of the population. The major problem to this goal is the national debt owed to the other countries. The interest from the money owed far exceeds the gross national product of many of the countries. Another problem area appears to be with opposition to the political structure and rule in both Peru and Chile. The governments in both countries are spending resources and time in trying to maintain the present structure.

One area of interest for me on the trip dealt with vocational education in each country. While there is a formal university system in each country, the role of vocational education is operated primarily through private enterprise. In each country we visited, there were numerous proprietary schools for providing vocational skills training. In each major city on the tour there were small vocational skills training institutes. In addition, each country does offer limited vocational programming through government training centers.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Rae Ann Karichner

College Position: Associate Professor, Dental Hygiene

The following activities are the result of my personal staff development plan for the South American Field Experience.

1. While in Peru, I observed the lack of dental care of most of the people of this country. There were no signs of preventive dentistry as we have in the United States. The members of the higher economical class obviously did seek some dental treatment. Often, I realized that gold and amalgam were the product of choice to use on anterior teeth. I am not sure whether this is due to the lack of knowledge of the dentists of the bonding and veneer products available today, or this is means to show prestige. As for the lower economical class, there was no dental care other than the extractions of teeth. While visiting the Amazon Camp, I learned that there is only one dental school in Peru. This school is located in Iquitos. Unfortunately, I was unable to visit this school due to being in Iquitos on a Sunday. Also while I was visiting the Amazon Camp, the tour guide informed me about the care of teeth of the Indians in the jungles. They, of course, do not brush their teeth, but they do chew a piece of bark in order to "keep their gums healthy." This bark is called buvimsana. It would definitely be interesting to do some research on this jungle bark. As for this world of dental hygiene, it is non-existent in the country of Peru.

2. In our stay in Santiago, Chile, I once again learned that dental hygiene is not a career opportunity. I did, however, have an opportunity to speak to the owner, designer and manufacturer of his own dental equipment. Mr. Cila has designed the same up-to-date equipment that is available in the United States. I did question why there was no hi-speed evacuation available on his carts. He said that only two percent of the Chilean dentists use hi-speed suction due to the cost factor. His equipment was very reasonably priced as compared to what we pay here. The costs here average anywhere from two to four times more than the Cila dental equipment. In Chile, I was shocked at the number of dental equipment stores that were located in small malls. You do not see that availability in Pennsylvania.

3. Argentina, like the other two countries previously visited, does not have dental hygienists as a part of their dental team. The dentists do all of the preventive measures themselves. Argentina also has only one dental school which is located in Buenos Aires. Again, I was unable to visit due to the time element.

4. I had the opportunity to visit a general practitioner's office while in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. In speaking with the dentist, he gave me the following information:

A. Brazil has only one dental school.
B. In 1984, they graduated their first class of dental hygienists. Of the fifty graduates, presently only two are working in the field of dental hygiene.
C. Due to the poor economy of Brazil, dentists can not afford to hire dental hygienists.

While in Dr. Goudstin's office, I observed the smallness of the size of his operatory. I also noticed he had only one employee, and there were no patients at this time. What I found of particular interest was the design of his office. There was no receptionist desk, and the first room that you walked into was his personal office.

5. Obviously, I was not able to talk to any dental hygienists personally, but I did learn to appreciate my career, its availabilities, and its importance as part of the United States dental team.

6. A general observation that pertains to all four of the South American countries is the differences in the role of their women as compared to the women in the United States. In South America, a large majority of the women stay at home, and they are responsible for the care of their home and family. There are a few "career women", and their fields include tour guides, cashiers, a few doctors, and a few lawyers. It was definitely obvious that the prime role of South American women is to work at home.

7. I particularly enjoyed the music of each of the four countries. In Peru, I was amazed at the beauty of the music produced using a box for a drum and bamboo flutes. In Chile, I noticed that English (American) music was heard a lot in the public areas. In Argentina, my musical highlights were the tango show as well as the legends of different dances as presented at the gaucho ranch. The samba was the prime Brazilian dance--I did notice quite a difference between the Argentine samba and the Brazilian samba. The steps and the mode of music were entirely different. Overall, I found it very interesting that Spanish music was played in all our hotels, and American music (popular about ten years ago) was played in the stores and restaurants.

8. The entire experience in South America certainly increased my historical and cultural knowledge of the four Latin American countries. But most of all, this experience contributed to a deeper understanding of and appreciation for the College community and the people who represented the College on this educational experience. My perspective of each of those areas represented has broadened, and I feel enriched to have shared in this learning experiences.

In conclusion, the South American Field Experience will long be remembered as one of a number of focal points in my career. For this, I am forever grateful and thank the College for giving me this learning experience of a lifetime! Future field experiences would greatly benefit other members of the College team.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Carol F. Kaufman

College Position: Coordinator of Continuing Professional
& Technical Education Programs

The following comments highlight my observations of adult education (including avocational learning), fine arts, and personal interests explored during our South American trip.

PERU:

* Observed typical Peruvian crafts and trades in the cultures of the "street people", taught to them by members of their families or immediate community. No formal educational system exists for perpetuating avocational learning.
* Visited Pre-Columbian museum with artifacts from early Indian cultures in both North and South America, including ancient musical instruments --obtained literature on their use.
* Enjoyed the flute music style native to this country, which was introduced in the U.S. to me, unawares, as background music in a popular song of the 70's.
* Visited local cathedral originally constructed in the 1500's. Discovered a collection of paintings of their cardinals from the first to the current leader. It was an unusual exhibit of the changing styles in portraiture over four centuries.
* Visited the new statue of Christ overlooking Cuzco. The statue was dedicated this year and, though smaller, is typical of the patron statues of cities in Chile and Brazil.

CHILE:

* Observed adult education in this country to be found in trade schools or career colleges. Again, avocational learning is not formally identified as adult education.
* Visited a lapidary house to see how the semiprecious stone, lapis lazuli, is cut, polished and set. They also exhibited copper jewelry, a metal for which Chile is the largest source worldwide.
* Visited the patron statue of San Crystobal overlooking Santiago.
* Observed clown figures used in commercial advertising and birthday decorations.

ARGENTINA:

* Observed a higher level of aesthetic awareness in Buenos Aires. Museums and theatres are maintained and valued, more so than in any of the other countries we visited.

* Visited Museo Nacional de Belles Artes to be awed by the exhibits of French preimpressionists and impressionists and many renowned European artists. Fantastic exhibit of Rodin sculpture.

* Visited a local gaucho artist's shop and studio outside of the city. Wonderful illustrations of the South American cowboy.

* Folk dancing from various regions was demonstrated at a tango show. The tango as demonstrated was far more aggressive than we commonly see in this country.

BRAZIL:

* Visited the Copacabana Fire Brigade. This small station served the area in which we were staying. They had two fire trucks and one poorly equipped ambulance. Several personnel were on duty, including two armed guards at the front of the facility. Brazil has 24 states, and each state has a Fire Academy which trains the medics and firefighters. The system is supported by the federal government. Many similarities and contrasts to ours.

* Traveled by city bus to downtown Rio. Visited the art museum, the national historic museum, a street crafts fair, a music shop, and viewed an ancient monastery. Emphasis in art is on Brazilian artists, not European as in Argentina.

* Reference to the typical circus clown and the traditional mime were suggested in two costumes used in an elaborate samba show. Other references to clowning found in dolls and figurines sold in street fairs.

To conclude, the South American experience opened my mind to a variety of levels of sophistication in both education and the arts. The natural sights, in particular the Andes, Machu Picchu, Iguazu Falls, and the Amazon River, were experiences that I remember with awe and compare to the natural wonders of our own country with renewed appreciation. As I have worked back into my daily routine, I find bits and pieces of South America that are now a part of my thinking. Because the travel experience was so condensed, I know I will continue to assimilate small parts of the trip into my life for a long time to come.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Diana Kuhns

College Position: Acting Director of Developmental Studies & ACT 101

The following is a summary of my South American Field Experience objectives:

1. To visit both secondary and postsecondary schools in South American Countries we are visiting.

   Although I was unable to visit any schools while in South America, I did have the opportunity to talk with a number of students as we encountered groups at museums, in the parks, and at the Amazon camp. The guides also spoke to us about the educational systems in each of the schools. At Sao Paulo we stopped briefly at University City where all their schools (with the exception of the law school) are located.

2. To visit libraries and local bookstores to identify recent literature written by women and to purchase those available in English translation.

   Again, I did not visit the libraries; however, I stopped at several bookstores and, more often, at bookstalls along the streets. Especially in the larger cities, these stalls seemed to be more prevalent. The only literature I located about women seemed to be about American women, American books that had been translated into Spanish or Portuguese.

3. To learn enough basic conversational Spanish to communicate with people.

   Prior to leaving for the trip, I spent time with a number of the others practicing our basic conversational Spanish. I also obtained a traveler's Spanish-American dictionary and language tape and practiced a number of basic phrases. The people in South America were extremely patient and helpful and very willing to assist us as we attempted to communicate in our not-so-perfect Spanish. Although I seldom ran into communication problems, I would have liked to have been enrolled in a Spanish class prior to taking the trip so that I might have been able to communicate even more, especially with the children.

4. To assist with the editing of the field experience journal.

   Upon returning from the trip, Bill Martin spent a considerable amount of time compiling the information for his field journal and turning it into a manuscript. I assisted in the process by editing his manuscript as requested.

5. To visit the botanical gardens and parks to observe landscaping styles and plants indigenous to the area.

   In every city we visited I walked through the parks and town squares to look at the gardens and the plants. I spent a lot of time with Dennis Fink, talking about the plant life we saw and discussing how it related to the plants here. I also took a number of photographs of the various landscaping styles. A highlight was a visit to the National Botanical Gardens in Rio where a group of us was able to spend an entire afternoon. Equally spectacular were climbing the Andes in Machu Picchu where we were able to see many flowering plants and hiking through the Amazon jungle where we were surrounded by plant life.

Although not a formalized objective, simply talking to and interacting with the people of South America provided one of the most positive learning experiences. In general, they are warm, friendly, energetic people, eager to talk to their North American counterparts. Unfortunately, many are snagged in a life of poverty and oppression from which there is little hope of escape. However, they do not appear to be a people without hope; rather, they seem to approach life head on, working with what they have been given.

Another very positive outcome of the trip was the bonding that took place among those of us traveling together. We came to appreciate the attitudes, beliefs, and ideas of each individual and, as a result, should be able to work together more effectively for the betterment of the College and to the benefit of our students.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Phillip D. Landers

College Position: Associate Professor, Business Administration

I accomplished the following objectives on the South American Field Experience from June 4 through June 26, 1988.

1. After seeing the Inca ruins at Cuzco and the "Lost Inca City" at Machu Picchu, listening to our tour guides' explanations of events, and observing the remnants of their culture, I gained a greater understanding of the Incas and their "GREAT" civilization.
2. The contrasts of the various countries certainly gave me a perspective of how politics, population growth, natural resources, the military, the Catholic church, and the economies are all interrelated.
3. I gathered enough material and took enough slides to assemble a slide show on South America. In addition to showing it to relatives and friends, I have already scheduled the slide show for West Branch School this fall.
4. I have grown as a person. I am much more aware of South America--the language differences, the culture, the political climate, the living standards, and the people. In addition, I have gained a greater appreciation of the people I work with at the College and, I hope, they have of me.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. J. Thomas Livingstone

College Position: Assistant Professor, Machine Tool Technology

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity I had to observe conditions in the South American counties of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. I noted a great many things about the people, living conditions, educational system, and industries.

In general, the people we met were friendly and outgoing. They were interested in us and wanted to know more about the United States and the work we did. They were also willing to tell us about themselves. Their living conditions for the most part would be considered inferior to ours with more crowding and unreliable utilities. There were some areas of great poverty and most of the cities we were in had beggars and families living in the streets.

Education in all the countries we visited is theoretically available for all. Many are not able to attend, however, because they must work or live too far from any school Many of the public schools are also in bad shape with few supplies, overcrowding of classrooms and general poor conditions of the facility. For example, I saw schools that had broken and missing windows on noisy streets.

The machine shops and industries I observed for the most part used machines and techniques we used 20 to 30 years ago in the United States. Some shops use some modern equipment although most are still manually operated. I also saw a lot of work being done manually instead of by more modern methods.

I met several instructors and other professionals. I discussed their work and situations with them. I have their addresses and will be keeping in touch.

One observation I had is that many of their products are imported from the Orient or produced domestically. I feel that the United States has lost much of the market it once had there. One could still find older U.S. cars and machines, but most of the newer ones were either imported or made locally.

I benefited from getting to know the other College personnel on the trip. I barely knew many of the group members before we left. During the trip I learned a great deal about our College. I will be able to put this knowledge to good use in helping our students and promoting our College.

I thank all who helped make this study possible. It was a tremendous experience for me, and I send my thanks.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. James E. Logue

College Position: Associate Professor, English

It is evident that a number of important outcomes, both professional as well as personal, have occurred as a result of the trip to South America. The following will identify each one of them briefly.

1. I have achieved a higher degree of personal and professional cohesion with colleagues that would not have happened if it were not for the trip. I have a much better sense of issues, interests, and concerns of others across the campus.
2. I saw at first hand the considerable disparity of living conditions between the classes in the four countries we visited. I have come to appreciate how significantly better off the middle class is in this country as compared to the same class in any of the other countries.
3. I am coming to a better realization of the different results of colonialism, North American versus South American, and of the different levels of economic, social, and political development that distinguishes the differences between the two hemispheres.
4. In Peru particularly, I was able to see however briefly, what it means to say that "time stands still." Rural Peru seems to be still in the late nineteenth or very early twentieth century.
5. Finally, I was able to see many of the same social customs practiced in Italy practiced in South America.

As result of the trip, I am much more conscious of events unfolding in South America. Hardly a day goes by that some news item about Peru, Chile, or Argentina is not shared and commented on by other members of the trip that I see on campus. The pull of the trip continues to bring me closer together with my colleagues.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Barbara J. Osenkarski

College Position: Instructor, Surgical Technology

The following activities are the result of my personal staff development plan for the South American Field Experience:

1. To compare and contrast Inca surgical instrument techniques with those currently used in the U.S.

   Although there are no written records regarding the Incas, through artifacts and skeletal remains, there is evidence that trephination for relief of intracranial pressure, as well as other surgeries, were performed with some success. Though primitive by today's U.S. standards, the techniques and instruments, as seen in museums, were very advanced for that time.

2. To compare and contrast health problems of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil with those in the U.S. as related to such influences as economy, diet, sanitation, hygiene, climate, and geography.

   The more affluent countries (Chile, Argentina, and Brazil) have advanced health care systems similar to the U.S. and have national health insurance. However, among the poor of those three countries, and throughout Peru, health care is substandard, and tropical insect-borne diseases such as yellow fever (all but eradicated in the modern industrial world) still abound.

3. To describe how Spanish colonization of Peru, Argentina, and Chile and Portuguese colonization of Brazil and relatively recent independence affect modern-day life there.

   Physical evidence of the Spanish influence in the architecture and layout of cities is very obvious in the first three countries, along with the official languages of all the countries, which reflect their past. Their relatively recent independence seems to be reflected in the instability of the ever-changing governments and economies as they seem to be still seeking their proper identities.

4. Describe the role of government in higher education.

   The university system in each of the countries is state-run and state-funded, providing free education to a very limited number of students. In Lima, Peru, many specialized trade and technical schools were observed, but their sponsorship and funding were not determined.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Dr. James P. Rice

College Position: Dean for Institutional Advancement

My objectives for the South American Field Experience (S.A.F.E.) and the results are as follows:

1. To gain first hand knowledge about the peoples, societies, and economies of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil

   Through the extensive itinerary provided by the .S.A.F.E. experience, I was able to gain a level of exposure to the realities of life in South America which greatly exceeded my expectations. The trips offered opportunities to view and experience the way people lived and worked in a wide variety of social, economic, and cultural settings. Of particular interest were those experiences relating to the indigenous peoples of South America and their experience since the Colonial era.

2. To better understand the educational aspirations and needs of South American societies.

   Through the S.A.F.E. preparation lecture series, personal reading, and the trip itself, I feel I better understand the educational systems and the levels of accessibility to those systems in each of the countries visited. It was obvious that there were clear relationships between levels of poverty in rural and urban areas and the extent to which education and other social services were available.

3. To better understand the political realities of South America and how those realities can affect our College.

   The S.A.F.E. experience re-affirmed in my mind the need for a greater educational and economic interchange between developed and under-developed nations. In terms of the human and environmental costs of poor planning, training, and implementation of industrial initiatives, the cost of not attempting to participate in Third World development will have extremely negative results in the near future.

Our institution is typical of many existing resources in developing nations which could provide teacher/student training and exchange initiatives which could have a meaningful impact on the economic and social improvement of any of the four countries visited on the S.A.F.E. project. Toward the end, I am pursuing the development of inter-institutional relationships and programs which could provide the means to achieve some transfer of our services and capabilities to the Third World.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Ronald L. Rock

College Position: Professor, Business Administration

The follow-up to my objectives established for the South American Field Experience travel/study are as follows:

1. Observed Inca ruins at Machu Picchu and Cuzco. Visited historical sites and churches in Lima and Cuzco.
2. Achieved limited observation and participation in the economic systems of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil.
3. Culture--each country has a very unique culture with significant European influences. The United States influence seemed to be "green". The cultural experience was the most significant outcome of the travel/study experience for me.
4. The South American Field Experience has helped me to begin to understand the economic problems existing in South America--especially inflation and servicing debt.
5. Learned about the monetary systems of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil. Note: Black market systems are rampant and help to highlight the economic conditions existing in these countries.
6. Contacted and identified sponsoring business and related some highlights of the travel/study experience to that sponsor.
7. Will share observations and experiences with faculty and students by serving as a guest lecturer. I will integrate information into my classroom presentations as the situation and need arise.
8. Personally enriching experiences which were unplanned include

   -interaction with the team throughout the trip
   -observation of the Southern Cross at night
   -viewing Machu Picchu from the Southern Gate
   -observation of Botanical Gardens in Rio (Palms)
   -observation of Rio from the Christ Statue
   -meeting and interacting with the artist on the gaucho trip

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Richard M. Sarginger

College Position: Instructor, Building Construction Technology

The follow-up for my South American Field Experience objectives is as follows:

1. A greater overall appreciation for life as I know it in the United States.

2. An increased awareness and understanding of political, economical, and social problems in South America.

3. The experience of walking through the ruins and artifacts of the Inca civilization has left me wondering what this civilization might have accomplished if not for the Spanish conquerors.

4. The diversity of technology existing within these countries was something that I had not expected to experience. In the construction field I saw age old methods of adobe to the most modern systems of concrete and steel within blocks of each other.

5. The South American Field Experience has heightened my awareness of the world I live in and the need to understand that cultures need not duplicate that of ours for us to live together in peace.

6. I have seen that the need for affordable housing is a global problem that the construction industry must address in the future. I can use my experiences in South America as examples of this problem in my classes.

7. The stone construction of the Inca buildings are examples of what can be accomplished by the use of primitive hand tools.

8. The travel/study provided me the opportunity to develop a more effective working relationship with my colleagues at The Williamsport Area Community College.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Chester D. Schuman

College Position: Director of Admissions

It has been very difficult to express totally the effect the South American Field Experience has had on me. The trip far exceeded the objectives that I had originally outlined. I have a greater appreciation for the people in the countries we visited. The inflation and poverty that the people must face each day is beyond anything I have ever seen. This has given me an appreciation for the types of technical skills needed in the various countries.

I visited a college in Santiago, Chili, and had the opportunity to meet with several individuals and compare educational systems. As a follow-up activity, I have written to nine international educational agencies in an attempt to establish a relationship that would allow international students the opportunity of enrolling at our institution. I will do a telephone follow-up to the letter in the next few weeks.

The experience has left impressions that will last a lifetime. I wish there was a way that everyone could have this experience. It would make people realize how fortunate they are to live in the United States.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Ms. Barbara N. Sims

College Position: Coordinator of Occupational Therapy Assistant Program

My goals and follow-up for the South American Field Experience are listed below:

1. To contact members of The World Federation of Occupational Therapy.

   Ms. Heloisa Goodrich was contacted in Sao Paulo, Brazil. We shared dinner and Occupational therapy exchanges. Plan for tours of the facilities, unfortunately, were not able to be fulfilled due to scheduling problems.

2. To use spare time to tour health facilities and occupational therapy practice sites.

   Although I did not receive tours of hospitals as planned, information on these facilities and health care in general was easily gained through other, rather unconventional, sources--tour guides, friends of friends, etc.

3. To explore the process of occupational therapy education in South American nations.

   Much of the dinner conversation with Mrs. Goodrich , in Sao Paulo, revolved around this topic.

4. To explore the general health care systems in South American nations.

   I have gained a very special perspective of human occupation that I hope I can successfully convey to the students in the Occupational Therapy Assistant program. No other life experience has been so powerful in helping me to appreciate the diversity of life styles and value systems that are so fundamental for the health practitioner to understand. To have the first hand opportunity to meet with occupational therapists in third world nations and to be exposed to the health care systems was a primary object of mine as we initiated our journey. These objectives were, I believe, far exceeded. No text-book, journal, or lecture can do justice to the holistic perspective one gains from concrete experience. To gain a meaningful impression of the health care systems in a culture one needs to examine the society as a whole. Through this international experience, I was able to gain a true sense of the people of South American cultures. I am able, now, to reflect on this experience and assimilate how all of these factors influence health care and human occupation. The Unites States is a "melting pot" of international influences. There, the knowledge gained through this experience can not discounted as non-applicable to American life. By sharing my experience with my students, I will assist them in learning the diversity of cultural influences that influence the lives of their future clients.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Ronald E. Thompson

College Position: Professor, Biology

The following is a list of outcomes for the South American Field Experience (S.A.F.E.) objectives:

1. The Amazon River ecosystem experience will allow me to flesh our textbook descriptions of this area for my ecology and general biology students. Also I gained a lot of information from a book called Amazon by B. Kelly and M. London that explores the exploration of natural resources of the Amazon region and the potential impact on the rest of the world.

2. I took slides that show the cut and burn agricultural system used in the Amazon and other features of the ecosystem for use in my biology classes.

3. I took slides that show the lack of sanitation procedures in some areas of the countries we visited for use in microbiology. I gained first-hand experience with the epidemiology of food and water borne diseases.

4. As a result of our S.A.F.E. classes, books I read on South America and, of course, the experience of the trip, I have a much better understanding of the people, cultures, and history of the countries we visited.

5. I certainly am a more knowledgeable traveler and feel more at ease planning trips to other countries.

6 I learned some basic Spanish as a result of the trip, and I plan to continue studying Spanish using cassettes.

7. The S.A.F.E. trip has given me a plethora of international experiences that will affect my thinking and teaching for the rest of my life.

8. I certainly accomplished the have-fun objective. I also appreciate the friendships that developed as a result of the trip.

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

FOLLOW-UP TO PARTICIPANT ACTION PLAN

Participant: Mr. Thomas A. Zimmerman

College Position: Assistant Professor, Human Services/Social Science

REPORT OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHED

In May 1988, prior to my embarking on our trip to the South American Continent, the four broad goals for the Field Experience were developed. I can happily report that I succeeded in capturing something of value in each goal area for each of the four countries we visited. As any seasoned traveler knows, however, events overtake intentions; and, thus, in some countries the opportunities to work towards those goals were more limited than in others. All members of the team found themselves contending with travel delays, poor timing for visits to certain of the cities and sites on the itinerary, fatigue and the predictable malady of homesickness as they pursued both their professional and their personal goals. Nonetheless, persistence prevailed. To highlight how my goals were met, I can cite the following:

- All of our tour guides were professionally trained and offered not only their expertise to the team but something personal of themselves as well. I especially benefited from Eduardo and Maria in Lima and Cuzco, Segundo in Iquitos, and Klaus in Buenos Aires.

- The museums we were able to visit were invaluable in working towards goal two. I benefited the most from the Gold Museum in Lima, the Archaeological Museum in Santiago, and the Library at the Botanical Gardens in Rio.

- In all of the cities we were able to visit historic edifices and sites and that, again, was invaluable.

- A most valuable method for gathering information was to merely engage in daily living activities--walking within the communities and shopping, eating and posting mail more as "natives" and less as "tourists." (We were always detected, however, despite our efforts to be inconspicuous. In Santiago, Jim Logue and I were so conspicuous in our picture taking that we were detained and nearly arrested as "C.I.A." agents.) A fortuitous delay in Iquitos produced my best opportunity of this kind when Tom Livingstone and I were able to engage two boys, aged 11 and 13, to tour us. We received a very thorough view of their city as they saw it--their school, their family work places, etc..

- I interviewed professional educators and human service providers. In Santiago I had a telephone contact with Professor Gabriel Gyarmati, a sociologist on the faculty of the Catholic University. In Rio, I visited a health clinic and interviewed two physicians who happened to be brothers, Doctors Marcelo and Ronaldo Galdino-Campos. In Buenos Aires, Klaus Neune, our tour guide, had worked for several years in the Argentine Mental Health System as a psychologist. Thus, I spent a great deal of time talking with Klaus about his training and his work experiences. As Klaus had a very sophisticated cosmopolitan and historical perspective on life in South America and had also visited the United States for an extended period of time, his comments were most enlightening.

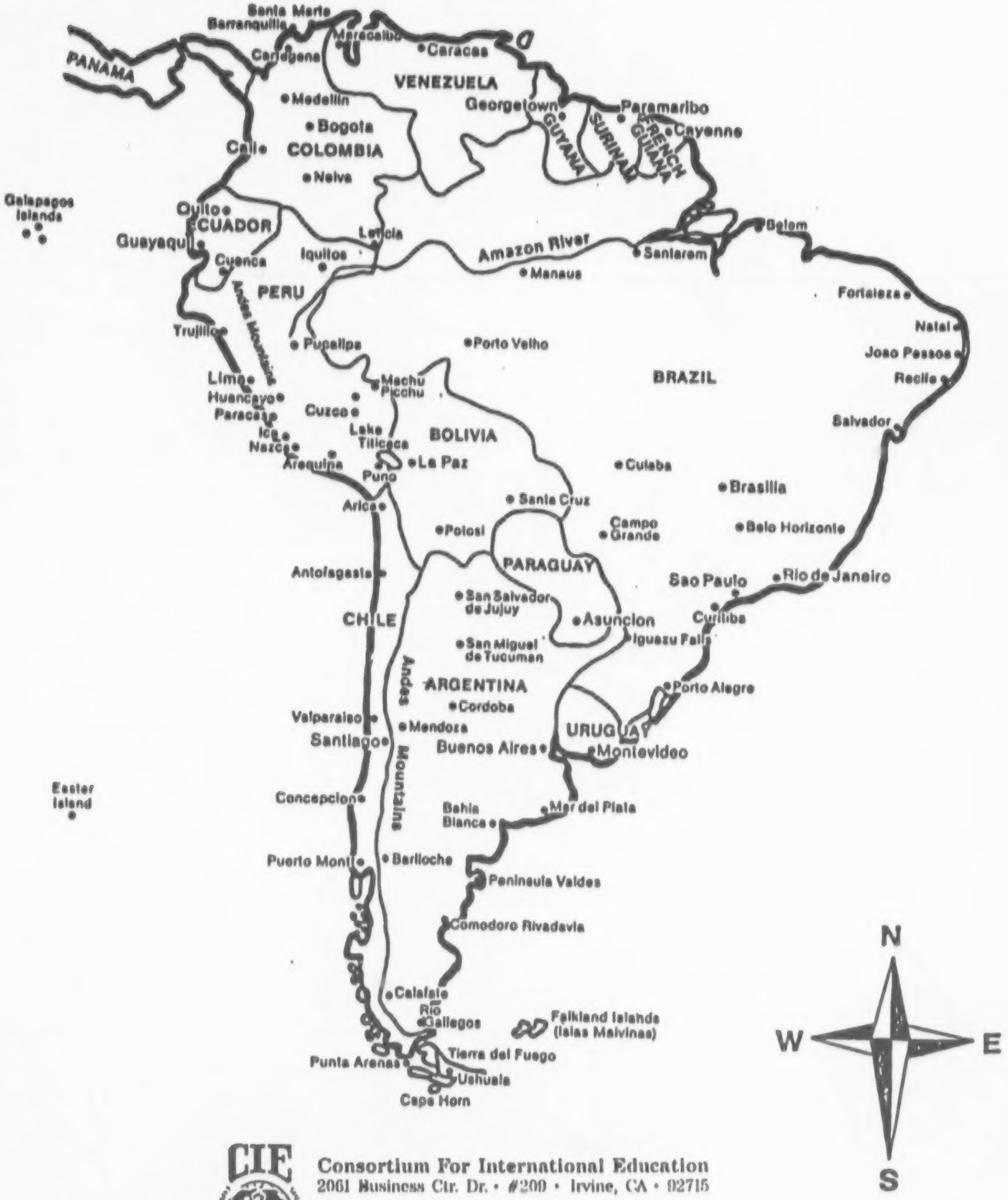
- Last, all of us on the team interacted a great deal and shared not only information gleaned during the trip but experiences from our personal and educational pasts as well which contributed to a great sense of "we-ness" and enriched our collective learning.

Many people have asked me what I learned most on the trip and how I am using or will use that information. I will "officially" respond in this brief report. From the perspective of professional development I learned that poverty is not experienced or expressed in the same manner among the poor of the world. I saw sharp contrasts between the Peruvian poor and the Brazilian poor. Simply put, I would describe the former as maintaining a sense of pride and dignity in the face of poverty and the latter as expressing a great deal of anxiety and desperation in response to their straits. I feel certain that the presence of a strong unifying cultural heritage in Peru and the impression of a huge "melting pot" phenomenon in Brazil account for much of that contrast. On a personal level I learned a great deal about myself which I had no forewarning of. I returned to Williamsport questioning my priorities of the past eight or so years and appreciating, at a level which I find difficult to describe, the value of my wife, my children, my friends and whatever time I have to live. I am resolved to better allocate my time and activities proportionate to the roles in my life, and thus far I have been successful in doing so. How will this all impact upon my teaching? Well, I often speak of the trip and what I have learned in my classes. I have agreed to make several presentations about the trip in the Williamsport area, and lastly, I believe that the trip is an integral part of me which cannot be denied.

Appendix A

Itinerary

South America



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WILLIAMSPORT AREA COMMUNITY COLLEGE
presents

SOUTH AMERICAN JOURNEY

JUNE 04, SATURDAY - NEW YORK / MIAMI / LIMA

12:30 PM - Depart New York via PAN AM #363
03:36 PM - Arrive Miami
05:30 PM - Depart Miami via AEROPERU #601
10:00 PM - Arrive Lima

Upon arrival, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to the GRAN HOTEL BOLIVAR.

JUNE 05, SUNDAY - LIMA

Continental breakfast is included at hotel.

Half Day City Tour.
Today a city tour of Lima will give you a good opportunity to visit both Colonial Lima and the city's modern residential suburbs, including sights of beautiful carved Spanish balconies and stone archways. Visit the "Casa de Aliaga", a colonial mansion built in 1535 and reputed to be the oldest private residence in the Americas, which is still occupied by its owners. The tour will continue through the very modern and elegant residential sectors of San Isidro and Miraflores with a brief stop for a view of the Pacific Ocean before returning to the hotel.

JUNE 06, MONDAY - LIMA / CUZCO

Continental breakfast is included at hotel.

Transfer from hotel to airport.

07:05 AM - Depart Lima via AEROPERU #433
08:05 AM - Arrive Cuzco

Upon arrival, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to the HOTEL LIBERTADOR.

Half Day City Tour.
Cuzco was for centuries the center of the Inca Empire. On this tour you will visit the interesting ruins of the Sacsayhuaman fortress, the Statue of Christ overlooking Q'engo amphitheatre, Tambomachay Inca bath, the Main Cathedral, main square, the remains of the Temple of the Sun, Loreto Street, San Francisco Square, and the food market.

Evening Dinner and Folklore Show.

JUNE 07, TUESDAY - CUZCO / MACHU PICCHU

Continental breakfast is included at hotel.

Two day Machu Picchu excursion
Rise and shine early today in order to catch the train to Machu Picchu. Transfer from the hotel to the train station for a 3 & one-half-hour ride which is a beautiful contrast of scenery and landscapes, In order to get out of the valley of Cuzco, the train goes though a series of zig-zagging switchbacks and then roars down to Machu Picchu along the Urubamba River Valley. From the Machu Picchu train station you will ascend the steep slopes in mini-buses up to the very top of the mountain for a breathtaking view of the ruins. Soon you'll be in the very midst of what was once the seat of the Inca Empire. Here, before and after lunch, explore the ruins with the local guide who will describe the design of the city, the mode of life of the high Incas, and the discovery of "Lost City the Incas" by Hiram Bingham in 1911. Overnight accommodations at the Hotel Turistas, with continental breakfast and one lunch.

JUNE 08, WEDNESDAY - MACHU PICCHU / CUZCO

After breakfast, the day will be fully at leisure so that you may take your time examining the fascinating ruins. Late afternoon you will return by train to Cuzco, arriving around 07:00 PM.

Upon arrival, transfer to the HOTEL LIBERTADOR.

JUNE 09, THURSDAY - CUZCO / LIMA / IQUITOS

Continental breakfast is included at hotel.

Transfer from hotel to airport.

10:25 AM - Depart Cuzco via AEROPERU #432
11:30 AM - Arrive Lima
06:25 PM - Depart Lima via AEROPERU #520
07:55 PM - Arrive Iquitos.

3 Day / 2 Night AMAZON CAMP TOUR
Iquitos is Peru's "Atlantic Port" located some 2,300 miles up the Amazon River in North eastern Peru. Upon arrival, you will be met and assisted at the airport by a local guide, and transferred to the AMAZON CAMP in a native-style boat called a "collectivo", a large wooden boat about 52 feet long with a palm thatched roof for protection from the sun and rain. The ride to the Camp takes about 45 minutes. NOTE: Be prepared to leave large suitcases at the office at Iquitos.

All meals are included daily.

JUNE 10, FRIDAY - IQUITOS

This morning a visit will be made to a nearby tribe of the Boreas Indians, who will demonstrate their ability in the use of the blow-gun. Afternoon is free for jungle exploration, canoe rides, swimming, fishing or complete relaxation, according to individual preference. Dinner and overnight accommodations at the Camp.

JUNE 11, SATURDAY - IQUITOS / LIMA

Transfer to the airport.

08:30 PM - Depart Iquitos via AEROPERU #521
10:00 PM - Arrive Lima

Transfer to the GRAN HOTEL BOLIVAR.

JUNE 12, SUNDAY - LIMA / SANTIAGO

Continental breakfast included at hotel.

Transfer from hotel to airport.

09:15 AM - Depart Lima via AEROPERU #695
02:30 PM - Arrive Santiago

Upon arrival, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to the HOTEL CROWNE PLAZA

JUNE 13, MONDAY - SANTIAGO

Continental Breakfast is included at hotel.

Half Day City Tour of Santiago.
Today's city tour of Santiago will visit the Club Hipico which is rated as the best race track in all of South America, Santa Lucia Hill where Santiago was founded in 1541, San Cristobal Hill, the Presidential Palace, National Congress and the exciting Providencia Market displaying typical craft woods.

JUNE 14, TUESDAY - SANTIAGO / BUENOS AIRES

Continental Breakfast is included at hotel.

Morning at leisure until departure time

Transfer from hotel to airport.

03:30 PM - Depart Santiago via AEROPERU #695
05:00 PM - Arrive in Buenos Aires

Upon arrival, meeting with our local representative and transfer by private bus from airport to HOTEL DE LAS AMERICAS.

JUNE 15, WEDNESDAY - BUENOS AIRES

Continental breakfast included at hotel

Full Day Fiesta Gaucha with lunch included
Today you will enjoy a bit of the real flavor and folklore of Argentina depicted by the Gaucho tradition of the Pampas. A full day to a typical Gaucho ranch or "Estancia" has been planned with a feast of barbequed beef and all of the Argentine trimmings.

JUNE 16, THURSDAY - BUENOS AIRES

Continental breakfast included at hotel.

Half Day City Tour of Buenos Aires
Buenos Aires is a city of wide boulevards lined with huge shady trees, plentiful plazas with monuments and fountains, beautiful residential districts and lively streets that never sleep at night. Begin to experience Buenos Aires today on a tour of the city visiting Plaza de Mayo, a historically famous park surrounded by the Government Palace, old Cabildo and Cathedral housing the remains of San Martin. See the regal Colon Opera House whose acoustics are said to be among the best in th world and situated on the widest boulevards in the world, Avenida 9 de Julio. Continue on to Palermo Park with its race track and beautiful rose gardens, La Recoleta Cemetery and the quaint and lively Italian Quarter of La Boca in the harbor district.

Evening Dinner and Tango Show.
Transfer from hotel to a typical Argentine Restaurant for dinner, featuring the famous Argentine beef, which is considered to be the finest in the world. Dinner will feature all the trimmings that traditionally accompany the fine local meats. Continue to a cabaret, for a Tango Show, which will give a good introduction to Argentina's most famous export.... the beautiful and sensual Tango. This melodic and graceful art form had its origins in Buenos Aires, and today is universally appreciated for its grace and beauty.

JUNE 17, FRIDAY - BUENOS AIRES / IGUAZU FALLS

Continental breakfast is included at hotel

Transfer from hotel to airport

07:50 AM - Depart Buenos Aires via AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS #778
09:30 AM - Arrive Iguazu Falls

Upon arrival, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to the Brazilian side to the HOTEL DAS CATARATAS

This afternoon there is plenty of leisure time to walk down the paths from the hotel along the falls. The vistas are simply unforgetable as one is surrounded by lush tropical greenery, butterflies, birds, flowers and the roar of the immense falls. The falls are in the shape of a long horseshoe and each turn along the path reveals the falls from a different angle. At the base of the falls, one can stand on a walkway for an even more tremendous view and sensation. Seeing Iguazu Falls is truly a unique experience.

Balance of the day at leisure.

JUNE 18, SATRUDAY - IGUAZU FALLS / SAO PAULO

Brazilian breakfast is include at hotel

Morning at leisure for further exploration of the falls.

03:30 PM - Depart Iguazu Falls via CRUZEIRO #250
05:00 PM - Arrive Sao Paulo

Upon arrival, you will be met by our local representative and transferred to the HOTEL EXELSIOR

JUNE 19, SUNDAY - SAO PAULO

Brazilian breakfast include at hotel

Morning City Tour of Sao Paulo and metropolitan areas
Just imagine, the world's seventh largest city in population with mile after mile of contrasting types of skyscrapers, the largest industrial complex and atomic research center on the continent, 1,000 bank branches and 500 movie houses!!! Sao Paulo is a city not to be forgotten and today's city tour visits some really interesting spots, such as the Butantan Snake Institute where snakes are milked in order to produce medicines and venom studies are performed. Also visit the Exhibition Grounds, Bandeirantes Monument and a grand tour of this tremendously vibrant, bustling and exciting city.

JUNE 20, MONDAY - SAO PAULO / RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazilian breakfast is included at hotel

Balance of the day at leisure until departure time to the airport

05:45 PM - Depart Sao Paulo via CRUZEIRO #250
06 :45 PM - Arrive in Rio de Janeiro

Upon arrival meeting with our local representatives and transfer by private bus from airport to HOTEL ROYALTY COPACABANA

JUNE 21, TUESDAY - RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazilain breakfast included at hotel

Morning tour of the beaches and Corcovado Mountain
You haven't been to Rio until you've climbed CORCOVADO or Hunchback Mountain. From the hotel you will proceed down along the beaches to Gavea Beach and then ascend into the tropical rain forest of Tijuca with a refreshing stop at the "Cascatinha" waterfall before making the final ascent to the foot of the statue of Christ the Redeemer whose outstreched arms open onto a fantastic panorama of unforgettable Rio de Janeiro.

JUNE 22, WEDNESDAY - RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazilian breakfast included at hotel

Day fully at leisure

JUNE 23, THURSDAY - RIO DE JANEIRO

Brazilian breakfast included at hotel

Evening Farewell Dinner & Samba Show
This evening a special treat will be in store for you with a Dinner and Samba Show at one of Rio's most typical restaurants. The costumes and pagentry will be a delight to the eye, and the singing and dancing will combine to become a most memorable evening.

JUNE 24, FRIDAY - RIO DE JANEIRO / LIMA

Brazilian Breakfast is included at hotel

Transfer from hotel to airport

05:30 PM - Depart Rio de Janeiro via AEROPERU #620
10:20 PM - Arrive Lima

JUNE 25, SATURDAY - LIMA / MIAMI

12:30 AM - Depart Lima via AEROPERU #606
08:45 AM - Arrive Miami

SEPARATE ARRANGEMENTS - OVERNIGHT MIAMI AIRPORT INN

JUNE 26, SUNDAY - MIAMI / NEW YORK

08:00 AM - Depart Miami via PAN AM #454
10:45 AM - Arrive in New York

WELCOME HOME !!

Appendix B

Course Outlines: South American Field Experience Lecture Series and Video Film Series

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE
LECTURE SERIES

March 9 to April 27, 1988
4:00 to 6:00 p.m.
LED A121

Date	Topic	Presenter
March 9 Wed.	Introduction And Planning For the South American Field Experience, (program, staff development information, itinerary, etc.)	Dr. William J. Martin Williamsport Area Community College
March 16 Wed.	Discussion - Traveling in Peru: A Personal Experience	Sara Kowalski Warrior Run School District
March 24 Wed.	Lecture - Overview of South America and Introduction to Chile: Geography People and Culture, History, and Current Events	Robert M. Shand Engineer & Management Consultant, Control Systems Technology
March 25 Fri.	*10:00 a.m. - Noon Lecture - Adaptation To Cultures; the Adjustments Required of the Traveling Educator *Noon - 1:30 p.m. Lunch with Dr. Breuder, Dr. Martin & others 1:30 - 3:30 p.m. Lecture - Overview of Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil	Dr. Sidney R. Grant Department Head and Professor Educational Foundations and Policy Studies Florida State University
March 30 Wed.	Lecture - Introduction To Peru: Geography, People and Culture, History, and Current Events	Dr. Robert Eckhardt Professor of Anthropology Pennsylvania State University
April 6 Wed.	Lecture - Introduction to Argentina: Geography, People and Culture, History, and Current Events	Cynthia Thompkins Pennsylvania State University
April 13 Wed.	Lecture - Introduction to Brazil: Geography, People and Culture, History, and Current Events	Antonio Bramonte Pennsylvania State University
April 14 Thur.	Discussion - Travel to Brazil: Personal Experience	Katha Elser Hughesville, PA
April 20 Wed.	Workshop - Learning the Spanish Language: Key Phrases To Help Get You Through the Trip	Thomas Livingstone Williamsport Area Community College
April 27 Wed.	Lecture - The Logistics of Traveling South of the Border	Cheryl Raymond American Automobile Association

*Please note: All sessions will be held from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. with the exception of the session scheduled for Friday, March 25.

(OTHER ACTIVITIES WILL BE SCHEDULED AS PLANS DEVELOP)

SOUTH AMERICAN FIELD EXPERIENCE

VIDEO FILM SERIES

May 2 to May 25, 1988

Date	Topic	Location & Time
Week of May 2	SOUTH AMERICAN SERIES: 1) Brazil: Children of the Miracle (27 min.) 2) Peru: The Revolution that Never Was (27 min.) 3) Bolivia: The Tin Mountain (27 min.)	Library *
	Cuzco la Conquista del Colca Visual Travelogue of Peru	Library *
	Documentar d Sobre d Brazil Visual Travelogue of Brazil From the Amazon to Iquazu Falls.	Library *
Week of May 9	The Incas Remembered Inca Culture, Past & Present	Library ** One week only
May 11 Wednesday	Discussion - Traveling in Brazil: Personal Experience Presented by : Katha Elser Hughesville, PA	LEC A121 *** 4:00 - 6:00 p.m.
May 18 Wednesday	Ice, Wind, and Fire Following the Path of the Condor over the peaks of the Andes Mountains from Cape Horn to the highest peaks in the Americas.	LEC A121 4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Available one day only
May 25 Wednesday	A Continent Crucified - Brazil A look at the Catholic Church from its arrival with the Conquistadors to its present conflicts with the Brazilian government today. and The Frustrated Colassus - From Peron to Present A look at Argentina from 1945 when Juan Peron took power to the present elected government that promises to move the country forward and settle the military injustices of the past.	LEC A121 4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Available one day only (two 30-minute videos)

* All videos can either be viewed in the Library or viewed overnight at home.

** Video will only be available in the Library for one week.
It can either be viewed in the Library or overnight at home.

*** Discussion rescheduled from April 24.

Appendix C

Newspaper Articles on the Travel/Study Program

Due to copyright restrictions, the newspaper articles have been removed. They were: "WACC Personnel Will Travel to South America," from Grit(5/1/88); "Travel Study in South America Set for 21 from WACC Faculty, Staff," from the Sun-Gazette (May 1988); and "WACC Staff Planning Travel Study Program," from The Patriot (5/10/88).

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGES MAR 30 1989